IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate
BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
BOMBAY BRANCH
ROMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,017.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 28, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA ...	8000	....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA.	8000	....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA .	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8,00	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA ...	8,00	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA	8,00	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA....	800	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	800	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	591 or 495		891 or 742-8	
,, LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Nera	5685	Lassince	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Polynesien.	6385	Eschenaner	24th Sept '13
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	22nd Oct. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every 4 Weeks.

For further particulars apply to—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Port Said ..	5167	A. Muzio	20th Aug. 1913
Red' Italia..	6237	.....	17th Sept, 1913
A steamer ..	6000	.....	15th Oct. 1913
A steamer ..	6000	.....	12th Nov. 1913
A steamer ..	6000	.....	10th Dec. 1913
A steamer ..	6000	.....	7th Jan, 1914
A steamer ..	6000	.....	4th Feb. 1914
A steamer ..	6000	.....	4th Mar. 1914
A steamer ..	6000	.....	1st Apr. 1914
A steamer ..	6000	.....	29th ,, 1914

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kola	1695	Thurs. 31st July.	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Friday 1st Aug.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 31st July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164, tons, on Thursday the 31st July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3413	Thursday 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	,, 21st ,,
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	,, 18th Sept.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
28th July, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay
			1913.
*Castalia ..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
*Elysia ..	6368	J.A.Coverley ..	17th Aug.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th Sept.
*Circassia ..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th Oct.
*Castalia ..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	29th Oct.
*Elysia ..	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	29th Nov.
Olympia ..	5124	J Kinnaird ..	13th Dec.
			1914
*Circassia ..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	16th Jan.
*Castalia ..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez .. .. Rs.	413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..... ,,	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ,,	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... ,,	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..... ,,	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..... ,,	605	957
Bombay to New York .... ,,	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..... ,,	446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of chargo.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.
PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000
Banking business of every description transacted.
PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.
Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.
NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.
The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912 ..	Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, ,, ...	Rs.	24,00,000
31st July ,, ...	Rs.	52,00,000
30th December ,, ...	Rs.	100,00,000

N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London.
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up ..	Gold	$	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,,	,,	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	,,	,,	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.
H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyaang	Tililing
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—0½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

PIANOFORTES.

THOSE who are discriminating will do nothing without a certain amount of forethought. When you have to invest a sum of money in the purchase of anything, there are considerations which must make you pause. In the selection of a piano there are many points to consider, if you desire to obtain the best value for your outlay. It is a mistake to buy in haste; if you do so you very often have to repent at leisure. Repentance comes when you have purchased a piano which you find in a very few weeks, falls short of your musical sense of tone, of capacity for standing in tune at musical pitch, and contradicts generally the favourable estimate of its musical use you were induced to make from its attractive external appearance when new. If you will consult us, by visiting our show-rooms, we will introduce you to the BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA. We offer you the pianos by JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, JULIUS BLUTHNER, RICHARD LIPP, SCHIEDMAYER, STEINWEG-NACHF in both upright and horizontal grand models, all of which names conjure up IDEAL QUALITIES of MUSICAL PERFECTION in the minds of those competent to judge of the superior character of all these beautiful pianofortes.

Our DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM will put you in immediate possession of a high-grade instrument and if gradual payment will suit you better than payment of the whole purchase price at the time of selection, we will make it convenient to obtain your wish by means of easy payment.

OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME AS LONDON CASH PRICES.

CATALOGUE of PIANOS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,
Chester	125o	,, ,,
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,
Monkey	125o	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "GISELA," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 5.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian steamer "Ischia" from KOBE, HONG-KONG, SINGAPORE, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 26th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at No. N. Shed Prince's Dock.

All claims for damages, etc., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 5th Proximo.

No survey will be allowed after the removal of the goods from the Landing Shed.

G. FERRERO,
Agent,
Societa N. Di S. Marittimi.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no observance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from:—
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MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette." Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 36, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 31st July, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—Cottonseed, bags of rapeseed, linseed, wheat, barley, groundnutseed, castorseed, tilly, jowari, harda, gunny bags, chimneys, carpenter tools, loose c.i. plates, stock holamtar, big iron dream oil, (cocoa oil, etc.), all (sweet and machinery), sweeping grain, old records, condemned sheets, steel hoops and bands, and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 28th July, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

COMPLETE PROGRAMME AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.
PICTURES ONLY AT 8-30.

ANOTHER BUMPER PROGRAMME.

THE IMPOSSIBLE POSSIBLE.
Have you seen Mdlle. Elise under sensational shooting act?

THE MARVEL OF MARVELS.

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Mr. STILLWELL has many more wonderful things this week.

A POEM IN PICTURES
The adaptation of SCOTT'S POEM, "The Lady of the Lake," is a Masterpiece.

KITTO AND KITTO
The Patter Comedian in a double turn.

LAST WEEK OF THE
BOMBAY DANCING FESTIVAL
AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Gala Performance every evening at 6-45 P.M.
TWO SHOWS ON SUNDAY, 6-45 and 9 P. M.

THREE NEW DANCES BY
Mlle. ROSHANARA.
In a Revue of Stirring
MUSCOVITE DANCES BY THE
JACKOVLEW TRIO.

Mlles. BENZONI and DORIN
in an entertaining ballet
"THE BUTTERFLY AND THE GARDNER."

FILMS:—
"KINGS of the JUNGLE"
A sensational picture-story.
"THE FLOWER OF DEATH"
A true love Story.
"THE TALISMAN"
A spectacular illusion.
"TOO MANY LOVE AFFAIRS"
Comic—very.
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Before the Christian era with interesting views of an excavated city.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
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Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

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Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

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THE
RAJAH'S CASKET.
A DETECTIVE DRAMA FULL OF STARTLING INCIDENTS.
(2,500 Feet—2 Parts).
This film has been released only lately and is an unique production in many respects.

FULL COMPLEMENT OF COMICS.
BOBBY AS AN APACHE. (A highly amusing comedy with the famous boy-actor Bobby in the leading role.)
TWEEDULDUM IN LOVE WITH A SINGER. (Comic).

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11,
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
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OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 „	„ „	9	8
Do. do. 2 „	„ „	4	0
Do. do. 1 „	„ „	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..		1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle..		2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle		1	8

DOCTOR'S ORDERS.
TAKE BATLIWALA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
for Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are a certain cure.
Price Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each

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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
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NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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ADVANCING BY 64ths
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DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr Le Clerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'SUCCES LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROOMS TO LET in Elphinstone Circle Buildings, for residence, with Verandah, Bath Room, Kitchen, and Servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle

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SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

FOR SALE.

THE KULU FRUIT GARDENS OF THE GARH ESTATE.
PROFESSOR COLONEL RENNICK.

BEST APPLES AND PEARS. 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P. delivered at domicile. Write to MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Naggar, Kangra District.

THE FINEST PEARS.—Will be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India, by V.P. Parcel Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor. Apply to A. H. LEE, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

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TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

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The leading Financial Paper in the East.
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The leading Banking organ in the East.
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The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
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The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

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HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26 Waterloo Street,
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BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS.
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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

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MR.
EDGAR WARWICK
PRESENTS THE
COURT CARDS
and their Joker from London.
INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS
Pronounced by the Press to be the best Company of its kind that has appeared in Bombay for years.

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PRICES:—Rs. 5, 3 and 1.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Agent
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CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
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For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager,
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always the made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
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First Insertion	... Rs.	6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion	... „	3-8 do.
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Fifth and upwards	... „	2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „	6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column, ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s. steamer Lindula, 2,183 tons, Captain T. Walk, sailed on Saturday for Natal etc, with a general cargo and 13 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

The steamer Salient, 2,419 tons, Captain H. M. Welcott, sailed on Sunday for Stattin with a cargo of manganese ore.

The steamer Egypt, 4,207 tons, Captain F. R. Summers sailed on Saturday for London with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamers Nairung 2,861 tons, Captain A. McNicoll, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain A. S. B. Butler, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with Mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Steamer Lowœ, 1817 tons, Captain W. H. Coates, sailed on Saturday for Jeddah with a general cargo and 665 Pilgrims.

The Steamer Ville-De-Oran, 3,004 tons, Captain L Masson, sailed on Sundayfor Dunkirk with a general cargo and 19 deck passengers.

The Rubattino Line Steamer Ischia, 2,481 tons, Captain G. Bilseto, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Kobe 24th June brought a general cargo, 1 cabin and 2 deck passengers.

The Steamer Arracan 3540 tons, Captain E. H. M. C. Leish arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 15th July with a general cargo of coal.

The Steamer Strathlyon, 2846 tons, Captain J. Carr, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta (9th July) with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chantala, 3103 tons. Captain H. Mc Diarmed which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from London brought a general cargo.

The steamer Sahara, 2,664 tons, Captain W J, Park, which arrived in harbour on Friday from Liverpool brought a general cargo.

The steamer Cuyahoga, 2920 tons, Captain J. W. Hendersons, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Salem June 8 brought a cargo of refined petrolium.

The steamer Karonga, 2932 tons Captain J. B. Patteson which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening from Newyork June 22nd brought a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kola 510 tons Captain H. F. Minet R. N. R. arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh 20th July, via Karachi with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 15 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Oolobaria 3437 tons Captain P. W. Raddock arrived here on Sunday from Rangoon, 1st July, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, July 25th 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis ....R I M
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr Henley ......R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comd Robinson......R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 26.

Astoria .... 2713 Hogan .... T M and Co
Banca ......3791 Garwood ....P and O Co
Davanha ...4785 Hickey ...Shanghai ...18-8... P & O Co
Farrara ......717 Feathe's ......S Wallace & Co
Gisela ......2542 Gopeevich ...... A L S N Co
Hoseines... 9&4 Fanning......T Morrison & Co
Islami.............1604 Hughes..........T M & Co
Kasara.........505. Morrison ......M M and Co
Khosron.........2410 Hannah ...... Jeddah... T M and Co
Kirkfield ....3060 Dermody...... Jeddah... 25-7.. T M and Co
Koweit ....2333 Brewis ....Arab Strs Ld
Nyanza ..2642 Mcallister ...T Morrison and Co
Ramsay.........2739 Mullan ....P and O Co
Rinaldo ....2792 Chilton ......J F and Co
Scharzfels...3533 Stryker...W and A G and Co
Stephanotis...2584 Goolidge...A Yule and Co
Sofala.............3435 Moth ....M M & Co
Saaed.......157 Bousfield ...... Port Said...... Arab Strs Ld
Sutherland... ...2277 Longstaff ...A Yule & Co
Sioga.......1912 Murison ......S Wallace and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.

A Homayun...2151 Mircha..Jeddah ......28-7... T M & Co
B City of Birmingham ...4038 ..Karachi...1-8 Haughton...K N & Co
C & R Dido ... ...3127 Williams .. Hull...31-7 J F and Co
D & E Neuenfels...3511 Freichs Karachi...... W and A G and Co
M Markgraf......3325 Tantzen ....A S & Co
P Clan Sinclair...3291 Smith ...Antwerp...1-8 J Finlay & Co
Q Abydos ... ...1940 Davies...Karachi 28-7... B and A S N Co
R City of Bristol......4345 Henderson...K'chi .. 28-7...K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 City of Bombay 3353 Scarry ...Liverpool 31-7......K N & Co
2 Castalia ......4087 Mitchell ...Liverpool... 3-3...W and A G and Co
4 Hidalgo ... ...2760 Horbord ...Hull...30-7 J F & Co
4 Baron Balfour...2153 Symonds...J F & Co
6 Kamakura Maru...3798 Hori...N Y Kaisha
6 Imani .....2979 Penberthy......K N & Co
8 Cleopatra...2129 Fronovich .. A L S N Co
9 Schildturm...3187 Klappenburg ... Karachi 30-7...W & A G & Co
10&11 Arcadia...3412 Barcham...P and O Co
12&13 Persia...4154 Bradshaw ...P and O Co

Offside D & E

Budrie ....1613 Fisher ......Arab Strs Ld

H W P D

Courland .....760 Goolam ....Bo S N Co
Ponani.........552 Valaji ....Bo S N Co
Sabarmati.........121 Samsoodin ...Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Chantala ...	McDearmed	London, June 19
	Sahara.........	Park	Liverpool, J 27
	Cuyahoga ...	Henderson.	Salem, June 8
	Ischia	Belsito.........	Kobe, June 24
21	Arracan	McLeish ..	Calcutta, July 15
	Strathlyon...	Carr........	do 12
	Linga	Butler........	Karachi July 24
	Karonga	Patterson...	New York J 22
27	Kola	Minett	Busreh, July 20
	RMSPhilomel	Ballard ..	Muscat, July 22
	Oolobaria......	Raddock ..	Rangoon July 1

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
26	Bombay Maru	Tozawa ...	Kobe
	Egypt	Summers ..	London
	Lindula	Walk.........	Natal
	Lawoe	Coates	Jeddah
27	Nairung	McNicoll ...	Calcutta &c
	Salient...	Westcott ..	Stettin
	Ville-de-Oran.	Masson	Dunkirk

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Farjora for Persian Gulf, etc.
,, Kola for Persian Gulf, etc.
,, Castalia for Liverpool, etc.
,, Persia for London.
,, Scharzfels for Hamburg, etc.
,, Chantala for Antwerp, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chakrata arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of the July 25. The same Co's. steamer Chanda, left Port Said on the evening of the July 25. The same Co's. steamer Neuralia, left Suez on the morning of the July 26. The same Co's. steamer Chanda, left Suez on the evening of the July 25.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, left Mombasa for Bombay on the 22nd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 25th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Bombay s—500 cwts myrabolams, J. M. Bilimoria and Co; 50 bales wool, H. E. Goolmahomed and Son.
Castalia s—20,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—2,000 cwts cotton seed, Sanday and Co; 1,620 cwts barley, 1,000 cwts kurdee seed, 3,480 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—2,620 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—115 casks goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Neuenfels s—82 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 2,000 cwts groundnut oilcake, M. H. Dehdashte; 1,975 cwts cotton seed oil cake, Indian Cotton Oil Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—330 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—200 bales cotton, Bombay Co.
Gisela s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Cleopatra s—78 cwts turmeric, M. Jaferbhoy.

GOR GENOA.

Ischia s—200 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co; 200 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co; 500 cwts rape seed, 600 cwts castor seed, 17,480 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,530 cwts wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co; 500 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Ischia s—100 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, L. Deyfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kamakura Maru s—1,000 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha.
Arcadia s—130 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha; 46 cwts gum odellum, S. Hansraj; 35 cwts jardaloo, S. Vazier.

FOR KOBE.

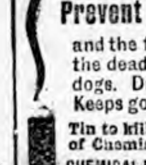
Arcadia s—10 rolls coir matting, 7 bundles coir door mats, C. M. Bhesania and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 26.

Steamer Persia from London, Agent P and O S N Co—4,050 cask cement, 2 cases lock, 4 cases 10 casks bottles, 32 bales skins, 20 drums oil, 10 cases oil varnish, 16 cases candles, 30 drums linseed oil, 60 cases ale and stout, 839 cases 1 qr cask 14 pkgs brandy, 81 cases champagne, 50 cases unsweetened spirit, 229 cases vermouth, 25 cases sherry, 90 hds beer, 1 case cognac, 7 cases 5 cask lampware, 431 cases 1 cask gin, 8 cask 8 cases ivory, 3 cases watches, 112 cases 75 pkgs 2 qr cask wine, 33 cases 2 qr cask port, 5 cask nails, 8 cases lubricating oil, 29 cases 10 bags cobhineal, 394 cases 19 pkgs provisens other sorts, 99 cases biscuits, 100 pkgs 400 bundles copper sheets, 50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 35 cases confectionary, 8 cases cheese, 7 cases sugar, 30 cases claret, 15 kegs red lead 40 kegs white lead, 1 pkg black lead, 197 cases 8 casks 128 pkgs aniliner and alizenine colours, 1,717 pkgs 330 cases 158 casks 120 drums 1,475 kegs paints and colours, 406 cases condensed milk, 325 cases sterilized milk, 74 cases soap, 28 bales 31 cases 15 pkgs paper, 160 cases ribbonlead, 16 cases 8 casks wax, 5 cases saffron, 5 cases chocolate, 33 cases 17 bales cottongoods, 5 cases cotton and woolen goods, 1 pkg silk, 3 cases silk goods, 20 cases 9 bales woolen goods, 2 cases cigars, 18 cases cigarettes, 16 cases 5 bundles tobacco and it, leaves, 18 boxes gold bars, 3 boxes gold coins, 2 boxes gold coins and bars, 236 bars silver.

Steamer Chantala from London, Agents, M M and Co,—6 crates 2 cases bricks, 1,777, 50 bags cement, 20 cases candles, 2 cases lock, 4 cases nails, 5 cases sardines, 25 cases quinine, 467 barrels grease, 60 drums lubricating oil, 15 drums colza oil, 146 drums linseed oil, 113 cases beer, 335 cases gin, 6 cases brandy, 73 cases wine and sprits 182 cases wine, 5 cases whisky, 100 drums sperm oil, 50 drums engine oil, 1 case olive oil, 48 cases cider, 26 cases 7 casks bottles, 64 cases lampware, 7 cases essential oil, 350 cases condensed milk, 60 cases milk, 239 cases 11 cask, provision and vinegar and other stores, 443 cases oilman stores, 130 cases biscuits, 5 cases cocos, 18 cases confectionary, 41 cases castor oil, 25 cases spirits, 6 cases gum, 10 cases corn flour, 150 tins tar and pitch, 10 cases 175 drums 489 kegs paints and colour, 105 drums 2 cases disinfectant fluid, 205 drums turpentine, 57 cases oil varnish, 715 bales 40 cases 20 pkgs paper, 80 budles 170 loose fishplates, 120 kegs red lead, 2 crates 2 cases salamonoil 57 cases soap, 6 cases soap toilet, 20 pigs lead, 20 cases vegetable butter, 4 cases syrup, 50 cases chicory, 500 bales cloves, 62 cases sugar, 1 bale twine, 6 bales cottongoods, 2 cases wool, 4 cases 51 pkgs woolen goods, 15 bales canvas, 16 cases tobacco.

Steamer Cuyahoga from Sabine, Agents, Standard Oil Co of New York—5,665 tons 9 cwts 11lbs refined petroleum.



Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats

and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.

Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 4s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WHITE.—July 27, at St. George's Hospital, Herbert Owen White, Abkari Inspector, Ahmedabad, son of the late John White, Superintending Engineer, Hyderabad (Deccan). Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and children. The funeral will be from Inspector Carter's Bungalow, Dongree, Police Station at 5-30 this evening.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting at the Council Hall at Poona, 12.
Harwood Association Football League: All Blacks vs. Sherwood Foresters, Cooperage, 5-45.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30 (p.m)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 28th July, 1913.

575. Arms—The Corps having been re-armed with the short L. E. Rifles, all long L. Metford Rifles and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

576. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

577. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

578. Parade.—"G" Company will parade today Monday the 28th instant, and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 30th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

579. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 29th instant, at 6-15 p.m.

II. The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade on Wednesday the 30th instant, at 7 a.m. on the Maiden in front of Head-Quarters.

580. Parade.—All recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

581. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders.

Tuesday, July 29th August 5th Tuesday, August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd, Wednesday, (holiday).

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN H. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 28th July 1913.

The first Town Hall drill will be held tomorrow Tuesday evening next, the 29th instant, from 6 p.m. All recruits are requested to attend.

(Sd). D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on Sill.	
	July		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon. ...	28	m	6	23	24	5
			5	37 a	24	8
Tues.......	29	m	7	47	24	11
			6	46 a	24	6
Wed... ..	30	m	9	9	25	11
			3	13 a	24	8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on Sill.	
	July		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon	28	m	11	59	21	11
Tues	29	m	0	39	17	11
			1	45 a	21	10
Wed	30	m	1	43	17	5
			3	3 a	21	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
28 (Monday)	do 6h. 14m.	do 7h. 16m
29 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 14m.	do 7h. 16m
30 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 15m.	do 7h. 15m

Phases of the Moon.—Last Quarter, July 26th, 3h 28-7m. p.m.; New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 24-1m. p.m.; First Quarter, 9th, 9h. 33-0m. a.m.; Full Moon, 17th, 1h, 57-0m, a.m.

THE WEATHER.

STORM TRAVELLING WESTWARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Simla, July 27.

The storm has continued to travel westward, and the morning its centre lies over Neemuch. It has again given some heavy rain to the south of its path. The Bay current has weakened materially and has provided but little rain outside of Burma. The Arabian Sea current has been active chiefly in the central parts of the country and Gujarat. Tavoy reports three inches, Moulmeiln, seven, Akyab, two, Bhamo and Cherrapunji, three. Jhansi, one and a half, Sirsa half, Fort Sandeman quarter, Udaipur, one and a half, Mount Abu four, Deesa and Ahmedabad, one and a half, Neemuch, two, Indore, one, Pachmarhi, eight, Hoshangabad and Khanwa, five, Amraoti, two, Cocanada, one and a half.

Forecaste:—Rainfall will probably increase in Gujarat and south Rajputana and extend into Sind. A decrease is likely in the Central Provinces and Central India.

AT SEA.

The steamer Cuyahoga, 2,929 tons, Captain J. W. Henderson, which arrived in harbour on Friday from Sabine, reports having experienced strong S. W. mansoon and high sea.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	St G' Hos. In. cts
Previously registered	64·65	64·49	62·44
Sunday, 27th July........		0·66	......
Total......	64·65	65·15	62·44

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugao of the Meteorogical Report for Western India.

Temperature.		Rain fall.	
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date.
		In. Ct.	In. Ct.
72	71	2 13	128 24

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. July 27.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date,	Corpdg. Total. 1911	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0 08	52 63	21·35	34·21

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 27th July	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. c's.
0 75	67 55

Appended is Thursday report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (25th)	93·3	81·0	...	...
Jask ...	97·3	85·3	...	...
Muskat (24th)...	94·8	87·1	...	...
Multan ...	104·8	88·0	...	5 70
Rawalpindi ...	101 9	78 6	0 34	7·80
Lahore ...	98 9	77·7	0 68	8·97
Sirsa	93 3	76 5	0.96	12·32
Ambala ...	81 5	74·9	1·25	18·15
Delhi ...	95·5	77·3	0·21	9·24
Agra ...	91 5	79 5	0·24	5·18
Mainpuri ...	97 8	82·1	0·04	5·11
Jhansi ...	92·6	79·5	...	3 54
Cawnpore ...	93 6	81·5	...	8·30
Allahabad ...	90 1	79·0	0 07	9·59
Jacobabad ...	105·1	84·3	...	[illegible]
Karachi ...	87·0	79·5	...	8·68
Ajmer ...	88·8	78·2	...	7·26
Jaipur ...	86·2	76·1	1·.6	10 99
Kotah ...	92·8	79·8	0 04	4·53
Bhuj ...	87 0	76·5	...	19·86
Dwarka ...	...	...	...	...
Veraval ...	83 1	77·8	0·.2	22·68
Rajkot ...	89 1	73·8	...	17 73
Bhavnagar Para.	91·0	77·8	...	27·77
Surat ...	83·1	76·6	0 15	27·26
Ahmedabad ...	86·6	77·7	0·08	19·54
Deesa ...	86·3	76·4	0·04	14 40
Neemuch ...	85 9	74·0	0·89	11·01
Indore ...	82·1	73 6	0·11	12·04
Jubbulpore ...	87·3	71·3	2·35	17·16
Saugor ...	85·3	74·1	0·34	13·42
Hoshangabad ...	83·1	75 4	2·00	15·62
Khandwa ...	85·7	73·1	0·49	19·69
Akola ...	81·7	73 5	0·57	14·82
Amraoti ...	81·8	72·3	1·39	20·35
Nagpur ...	83·1	73·3	1·24	22·83
Chanda ...	78·0	73·0	0·90	27 38
Raipur ...	78·7	73·6	1·85	17·92
BOMBAY ...	83·1	78·4	0·56	57·65
Ratnagiri ...	83·8	74·4	0·08	55·23
Mormugao ...	84·5	77·7	0·17	67·73
Karwar ..	82 7	74·5	2·16	67 73
Malegaon ...	84·9	74·1	...	9·78
Ahmednagar ...	81·1	70·0	0·10	16·22
Poona ...	75 5	71·3	0·12	18·91
Sholapur ...	85·3	71·6	0·24	9·55
Bijapur ...	84·2	71·8	0·02	8 54
Belgaum ...	75·3	67·5	0·66	18·63
Aurangabad ...	81·4	70·7	0 05	14·41
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	78 4	72·2	0·80	28·66
Hyderabad ...	88·8	71·2	0 89	9·85
Mangalore ...	86·8	78·8	0·05	60·83
Calicut ...	84·3	72·6	0.74	49·63
Cochin ...	84·7	74·7	0·60	44·14
Colombo ...	86 0	77·5	0·07	11·26
Masulipatam ...	94·3	81·2	...	4·34
Bellary ...	92·0	75 3	...	3·07
Cuddapah ...	96·5	77·0	...	4·00
Madras ...	97·5	83·5	...	2·53
Bangalore ...	80 8	64·8	...	8·00
Coimbatore ...	87·9	71·3	...	2,65
Trichinopoly ...	99 1	79·3	...	1·23
Negapatam ...	96·7	78·7	—	1·15

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 26th July, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0·34", Lahore 0.68" Ambala 1·25", Sirsa 0·96" and Delhi 0·21." Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi and in defect at Ambala and Sirsa; night temperature is in excess at Multan and in defect at Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana,—Jaipur records 1·16" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Bikaner. Day temperature is in defect at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in west Central India and local rain in Gujarat; Surat has had 0·15", Neemuch 0·89" and Indore 0·11". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—General rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 2.35", Saugor 0.34", Hoshangabad 2.00", Khandwa 0.49", Akola 0.57" Amraoti 1.69", Nagpur 1.24". Chanda 0.90" and Raipur 1.85". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature has fallen and is in defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.56", Mormugao 0.17" and Karwar 2.16". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and fairly general in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.10", Poona 0.12", Sholapur 0.24", Belgaum 0.66". Nizamabad 0.80", and Hyderabad 0.89. Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at Poona and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The storm has moved in a nearly westerly direction and is central to-day in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore. The deficiency of pressure at Jubbulpore is more than a quarter of an inch. Rainfall has been widespread and fairly heavy in the Central Provinces but has been insignificant in the reporting area in the United Provinces. Nearly general rain has fallen also in the north and the east Punjab, west Central India, Hyderabad and on the west coast of the Peninsula and fairly general rain in the Bombay Deccan. Rainfall has been local in east Rajputana and Gujarat. There has thus been an increase of rainfall in the Punjab, the central parts of the country and Rajputana but a large decrease in the United Provinces. The storm may continue to move in a west-north-westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces, west Central India and on the west coast of the Peninsula; fairly general rain in Hyderabad; local rain in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 26th July, 1913, was 29·855 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The reception accorded on Saturday and Sunday to the programme, which is now being shown at the Excelsior, augurs well for a successful run during the coming week. It certainly does not lack variety, and the interest is well sustained throughout. The feature of the programme is a sensational shooting act in which Mddle Elise, who is presented by Mr. G. E. Stillwell, shows to the audience that she is apparently bullet proof. She is fired at with army rifles loaded with regulation 303 Army cartridges, marked previously by members of the audience. The loading is done in full view of the audience, and after the rifles have been fired at, Mdlle Elise is seen standing unharmed with the bullets in her hand. Kitto, the patter comedian is providing further diversion this week with a double turn. He has a good voice and a fine style. The chief film, an adaptation of Sir Walter Scott's "The Lady of the Lady," was found to be a most charming production. The setting is delightful, the acting good, and the story, with which some liberties have been taken, engrossingly interesting It is one of the best films that have yet been shown at the Excelsior. "Making a cinema scene" is an extremely funny production, and Pathe's "Gazette", which last week missed the mail, is this week of special interest.

THE COURT CARDS.

On Saturday evening there was another enthusiastic audience to greet the Court Cards. It is to give in detail their varied and lengthy programme, but it is sufficient to observe that all the numbers were carried through in a manner characteristic of this talented company.

The chief credit for popularity of the troupe must be accorded to Miss Maud Fane. With her delightful voice, charming manner and gift of expression she has shown herself a commedienne of splendid talent, and the applause and admiration she excites are in every way deserved. Messrs. Fordham and Mannering acquitted themselves with distinction in their bass and tenor songs, jespectively, while Mr. Warwick was as socular as ever. If the entertainment is father light, it is none the less enjoyable, and not the least pleasing feature is the ract throughout the entire evening not a ruspicion of vulgarity is allowed to enter.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

According to the news from Muscat, the Sultan has succeeded in despatching a force from Sib to relieve the town of Samail which is infested by rebels.

The Rev. W. Pope, the Principal of 1st Augustine's School, Moulmein, who was highly esteemed in the town, died of fever Yesterday morning at the Rangoon Hospital, states on Rangoon correspondent.

The *Punjab Gazette* states that the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to exempt all District and Assistant Superintendents of Traffic, Station Masters and Guards employed by the East Indian Railway Company from liability to serve as jurors at criminal trials held in the Punjab.

A site for an oyster from free from any possible sanitary objection was found in the sea ward section of Pulicat Lake, an extensive sheet of tidal water, 26 miles north of Madras. Here cultural methods been pursued since 1910, and as a consequence of the knowledge gained the farm is now carried on upon systematic line.

Maharaja, Sir Kishen Prashad, ex-Prime Minister of Hyderabad, who is on a visit to the Punjab in connection with his daughter's marriage is being lionised by the local Khetris. At a garden party given by the Hon. Ramsarandas Maharaja, he said that for the last two hundred years no member of his family had visited their ancestral home. His family was connected with that of Raja Todar Mal, who was native of Lahore. Speaking on other topics, the Maharaja said among the many instructions given him by the late Nizam, one was to regard Hindus and Mahomedans with the same eye. The Maharaja is donating liberally to local institutions.

Regarding the Indo-Ceylon Railway, the Times of Ceylon says bot that work of construction at Mannar is progressing apace, and everything is expected to be in readiness for the visit of the Viceroy of India and the opening ceremony in January. The two piers to be used during the South-West and the North-East Monsoons, to which reference has already been made, are substantial specimens of engineering. Buildings are springing up round the important station of Mannar, and traders and storekeepers are arriving. The bulk of the people in the island are traders, but cultivators are now being attracted to the place. There is a coconut industry in the island which is quite young. The trees extend in a belt along the Southern part of the island, but, with the settlement of a larger population, the cultivation of coconuts is expected to spread throughout the island. The climate of the island is, much drier than that of Jaffna, but there should be no difficulty in the matter of irrigating crops as water is found from 8 to 9 feet below the surface on breaking through the clay sub soil.

The Rangoon river has a notoriously treacherous current, and claims toll yearly of those who trust themselves to its waters in "sampans." So dangerous is navigation in these craft considered that the British India mail steamers on arrival at Rangoon invariably put up a notice in the companion, warning passengers against employing them where any other method of transport is available. Not only is the river treacherous, and the sampan untrustworthy, but the sampanwalla is alleged to be both. The "Rangoon Times" hints that the mysterious disappearances of passengers that are reported from time to time may easily be due to the missing person having been tipped overboard on a dark night for the sake of his money. There is apparently no check upon the "sampanwallas", for although each "sampan" has a registered number, no watch is kept upon its movements, and when a passenger embarks for his ship and never reaches it, who is to know the number of the "sampan" which he employed? In Singapore a strict watch is kept upon the boat traffic. Whenever any officer, seaman, or other person connected with a ship, enters a "sampan" a special police officer stationed at the jetty enquires what boat or place the passenger is making for. The "sampanwalla's" number is taken, so that if the passenger is missing next day the boatman is called upon for an explanation. The result is that "sampanwallas" in Singapore are particularly careful about the safety of their passengers.

Those wild and destructive enemies of the progress of agriculture, the prickly pear and lantana, have given the agricultural authorities of Southern India cause for much serious thought of recent years. According to the Conservator of Forests in the Madras Presidency prickly pear exists in every district with which he is acquainted. It encroaches on cultivated fields, over-runs waste lands, and forms dense thickets in the neighbourhood of villages, besides penetrating deep into many forests. The space they now occupy is reckoned in thousand of acres, and such is their rapid growth, that lantana particularly, has, says the Conservator, "beaten rabbits in Australia by many lengths," and they are only kept at bay by constant warfare on the part of the occupiers of cultivated land. The mischief ascribed to them has become so serious that the Board of Forestry, rather late in the day it seems, has condemned both pears to extermination. Prickly pear has, of course, its uses. It was first introduced as a railway fence and thrown out because it became too obtrusive, but it is still welcomed by the ryots as an impenetrable hedge, for their fields. Latterly attempts were made to utilise it as a fodder but the experiments were generally futile, as cattle fed on it "not only did not thrive but in many cases suffered ill effects." Lantana on the other hand, was a garden plant until it began to "over-run grass land and exterminate pastures."

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

ECZEMA IN ITS VERY WORST FORM

One Mass of Horrible Running Sores. Life a Perfect Misery. Used Cuticura Remedies. Not a Sign of the Trouble Since.



69, Ringmer Ave.; Munster Rd.; Fulham; London. S. W., Eng.—"My daughter has been a great sufferer from eczema, in, I should think, its very worst form ever since she was about three years old, and she is now fourteen and a half years of age. It first started as a small boil on her arm which spread and became one mass of horrible running sores. She used to have it on her hands, arms and feet and has often been laid up and absent from school for weeks at a time; quite helpless, with every finger on both hands tied up. Her life at these times was a perfect misery, and the irritation of the affected parts was terrible. She could not get any sleep on account of it.

"I then saw the Cuticura advertisement of a free sample and I sent for it. Well! the sample tin of Cuticura Ointment seemed to do her good and to allay the itching; so I got a large tin, also a cake of Cuticura Soap and a bottle of Cuticura Pills and her hands got better quicker than they had ever done before, and she has not had the slightest sign of it since." (Signed) Mrs. J. Oakley, Mar 22, 1912.

No other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins and itching, scaly scalps. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

APENTA

BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Ideal for daily use

The BOMBAY-PHOTO ENGRAVING Co.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS & DESIGNERS WOOD & METAL ENGRAVERS

BEAUTIFUL & FAITHFUL REPRODUCTION BY OUR HALF TONE & THREE-COLOUR PROCESS

13 TAMARIND LANE. FORT. BOMBAY

Smoking Paper?

Thick paper is used in ordinary ready-made cigarettes. It makes them look fresh longer, but it doesn't improve the taste.

Make your own cigarettes with fresh tobacco and "A.G." Cigarette Paper—the thinnest of thin cigarette paper.

"A.G." Cigarette Paper Sold Everywhere.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.



Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merit's in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

Per Bottle Re. 1, V. P. extra. Of All Chemists. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 25. BOMBAY, July 26

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 15-16		1-16
3 do. Rentes.	84 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan...	88 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Govt. Securities..	64 3-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot...	27 3-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	27 3-8		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	59		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·25	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·46	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·86 3-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight ..	4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-2		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	2 5-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

The Bombay mails of the 12th Instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay .... £ 50,000
Gold Bar to Bombay .... £ 1,20,000
Gold Coin to Bombay......... £ 10,000
Silver to Ceylon .... £ 1,000
Silver to Shanghai .... £ 29,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easy. Good business done.
Futures ...Quiet. Steady.
Manchester Dull. Inactive.
Total Sales 10,000 (mutilated).
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000
Imports ... 4,000
Mid-Americans ... 6·61
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 9·50

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
[illegible]	6·24	6·13	6·09
[illegible]	-07	-04	-04

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·04	6·04	6·04
-04	-04	-04

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6·06	6·07	6·08
-04	-04	-04

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 11·64, Oct. 11·27.
New York official Noon call Aug. 11·60 Oct. 11·21.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 11·37 Oct. 11·31.

NEW YORK—
Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 4,000
" Receipts at " last year... 2,800
" Exports to Great Britain ... .
" Exports to Continent ... 1,000
Spot Cotton 12·05—10
Futures—Month of Aug. 11·62 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·29—01

Declined owing to favorable weather reports and advanced on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ...12 1-16 unchgd
Futures month of Aug. ...11·64 mutilated.
Futures month of Oct. ...11·32 do
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Quiet.
Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 18,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 6,000
Do. do to France & Continent. 16,000
Do. do to Japan............ ......
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports......... 169,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports...... 145,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—
Bales.
Total Actual Exports.......... 11,000
Do. Forwarded 66,000
Do. Imports 84,000
Do. Stocks 7,92,000
Stock of Cotton in London 3,350

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Coconada Fair Red C.I.F. London ... d 4 29-32
Coconada Ginned do do ... d 5
Western Good do do ... d 5 1-4
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool 5 2-32
July-Aug.—Sellers.

Liverpool, July 25.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Quiet. Not much doing.
Tone Cloths Prices firm. More animation.
Weft American "54" ... 11 5-8
Weft Egyptian "30" ... 18 3-8
Tone—Yarn—Market ... Quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 3-8
Twist "32" W T C... 10 1-8
Twist "32" B ... 10 1-2
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... .
Twist "36" W T C ... 10 3-8
Twist "36" B ... 10 3-4
Twist "42" ... 12 3-8
Twist American "60" ... 16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21 1-2
other prices unchanged.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi 38 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 unchgd
Do. Months ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers
Wheat Red Karachi Nominal.
Do. Months do
Do. Name of Ports— do
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rozario Santa Fe ... Unchanged

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT
South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 54 1-4 +1 1-2
Do. Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c ex ship ...54 3-4+1 1-2
Do. Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Done.
Brown Cawnpore ...49 1-2+1-2
Do Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Port.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...51 1-4+1 5-8
Do Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Buyers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ... 47 +6 l.
Do. Months—July-Aug. London—Value.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...47+1 1-2
Do Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £7-0-6+0-0-6 July-Aug.—Hull—Done—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 1-2 unchgd.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 5 2-4—3-4d. July-Aug.—Value—Quiet.
METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 66 5-8+1d.
Copper Braziers ... £ 80 + 3-4
Yellow Metal ... 6 7-8d. unchgd.
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box c. i. f. Liverpool ... ...
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F.O.B. Antwerp. 4 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O.B. Liverpool ... 10 15 0
Basic Steel Bars, CIF, India... 5 10 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C.I.F.
FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)... 12 6 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...11 8 1-4—3-4d.
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 8 11 1-2+1- d.
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers.
9 2 1-2+3 4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened steady. Closed quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 4 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... } No quotation.
Month of Shipments ... }
JAVA SUGAR.—Quiet. Unchanged.

Sheep skin sale closed to day strong with a good demand.
Sheep skins sold 66,000.
Sheep skins Madras par to a penny higher.
Sheep skins Bombay 1-2 to a penny higher.

WOOL AUCTION.

Wool Auction sale closed to-day steady with a good business done.
Sold 27,000.
Vicanere first white highest 13d.
" " " lowest 11 1-2
Vicanere ordinary high at 11
Vicanere ordinary lowest 10.
Candahar first white highest 11 1-2
Candahar first white lowest 10 3-4
Candahar ordinary highest 10 1-2.
Candahar ordinary lowest 9 1-2.
Bicanere white highest 10.
Bicanere white lowest 8 1-2.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [July 26th 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
236 Bars Silver ...	Rs. 4,50,000	London	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 24th July 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	38	41,496
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	71	87,449

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July 3 p.c
Bank of Bom. " 17th July 3 "
Bank of Mad. " 8th July 5 "

EXCHANGE—
The market opened firm and rates were unchanged from yesterday. There is, however, little business doing either way.
We quote.—
T. T. on London ...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 9-32d. Sept.
Do. do France ...170 1-4
Do. do Marks ...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...146
Shanghai " ...193 1-4
Japan " ...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened at 96 7-16 for Cash and the settlement and has remained unchanged during the day with little doing.
We quote.—
Cash ...Rs 96 7 0 Sellers.
1st Settlement ... " 96 7 0 do
2nd " ... " 96 4 0 Buyers

BULLION.—
Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-16 down both for ready and forward at 27 3-16 and 27 3-8 respectively. New York was 1-8 lower at 59. The local market opened at 69 1-4 for ready and 69 3-8 for the first settlement (ex duty) and has remained steady to the close.
We quote.—
English Bar Gold ... Rs. 21 1 0
Australian Gold ... " 24 0 0
Sovereigns Gold ... " 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... " 69 4 0
1st Settlement ... " 69 6 0
2nd Settlement ... " 69 6 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... " 78 10 0
1st Settlement ... " 78 14 0
2nd Settlement ... " 78 12

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here:—
GRUNING AND CO.:—"General and well divided rains have fallen in Texas and Oklahoma."
WELD AND CO.:—"Crop accounts rather mixed. Some rain reported in North and North-East Texas. Liverpool considerable straddle selling of nears on American orders. Some Continental spinners are buying new crop. Market closed steady. Good spot demand." Our New York friends telegraph:—"We estimate condition on 25th July 83 per cent., against our estimate 25th June 83·3 per cent.
MELLOR AND FENTON:—"Favourable rains all over the cotton belt."
WELD AND CO (2nd telegram) "New York market closed quiet but steady with a good undertone notwithstanding considerable short selling. Twelve stations in north and north-west Texas light to moderate showers. No rain in Central and West Texas. Two places in Oklahoma light to moderate showers."
There is little change in the American markets. The local market opened quiet and unchanged at Rs. 279 for good Broach and Rs. 238 for fully good Bengal. There has been a little enquiry here and there, but the business passing has been small, Rates close as under. Ready cotton continues quiet with only a small demand.

QUOTATIONS:—
NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	280	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	280	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	275	"
" " Yeotmal ...	270	"
" " Dhamangaon ...	267	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	262	"
" " Amraote ...	265	"
" " Khandeish ...	248	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	238	"
Fine " Bengal ...	240	"
F. G. Bengal ...	229	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... Dull.
Estimated Sales ... 6,000
Total Imports ... 2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·31	6·26	6·15
+02	+02	+02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
6·10	6·05	6·05
+01	+01	+01
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·05	6·07	6·08
+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is firm.
Ready Rs. 8 11 0 B.T.
September " 9 7 0 B.T.
May 1914 " 10 1 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is firm. We quote:—
Brown Delhi May Rs. 8 14 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore " 8 4 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore " 9 1 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzrat " 9 2 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85p.c. 57 8 0 Dec.-Jan
Yellow Higanghat 65 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad 63 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Firm. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 12 12 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED.—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs 35 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Bold ... Rs. 51 0 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Aug.-September ... Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 3 0 B.T.
White Delhi Sept. " 5 8 3 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 " 5 9 9 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.
Bank of Bombay ... 1,670
Bank of India ... 66 1-2
Eastern Bank ... 86
Indian Specie ... 64

MILLS.
Central India ... 2,140
David ... 570
Fazulbhai ... 590
Kohinoor ... 800
Manockji Petit ... 3,100
Standard ... 1,435
Swan Mill ... 300

MISCELLANEOUS.
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord... 193
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre... 177
Bombay S N Ordy .. 247 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ... 1,500
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate ... 22 3-4
Treacher and Co ... 495

RAILWAY.
Tapti Valley ... 600 c. d.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	690	bales.
Wheat ...	31,623	cwts.
Linseed ...	27,488	"
Rapeseed ...	3,225	"
Gingellyseed ...	1,219	"
Poppyseed ...	736	"
Groundnuts...	919	"
Castorseed ...	3,8[illegible]6	"
Rice ...	677	"
Myrabollams...	923	"
Cottonseed ...	12,134	"
Mowraseed ...	8,321	"
Gram ...	2,934	"
Joowar ...	2,019	"
Maize ...	10	"
Barley ...	1,081	"

LONDON MARKETS.

[LONDON JULY 26.] [BOMBAY, JULY 27.]

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols.	72 5-16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes...	84 3-4	1-4	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.	88 1-4	un	chgd
do, Govt. Securities	64		3-16
Bar Silver in London...	27 1-4	1-16	
do, 2 months' hence	27 7-16	1-16	
do. in New York	59 1-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·25	un	chgd
do. do at Berlin	20·46 1-2	1-2	
do do at New York	4·86 2-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills. ...	17th Apl		
3 months' sight	4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-4	1-8	
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 13-16.
Closing tone of Silver—Indian bazaar buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier. Dull.
Futures Easy.
Manchester ... .
Total Sales ... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000 "
Imports ... 2,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·59—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 45—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·33	6 25	6·14
+01	+01	+01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·10	6·05	6·05
+01	+01	+01
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·05	6·07	6·03
+01	+01	+01

NEW YORK—
Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 3,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year... 900
" Exports to Great Britain ... .
" Exports to Continent ... 5,000
" Spot Cotton 11·95—10
Futures—Month of Aug. 11·51—11
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·11—18

Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and to southern selling of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12—1-16
Futures month of July ... 11·55—09
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·17—15
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT
Bales.
Total into Sight 13,490,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ... 164,000
East Indian do ... 194,000
American do ... 1,401,000
Other do ... 158,000
Total Sales 53,000
East Indian sales 200
Total Speculation... ... 5,000
Do. Exportation 2,000
East Indian Export ... Nil
Do. Indian Stock ... 11,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ... 1,300
Do. Actual Exports ... 500
Do. Week's Imports ... 1,000
Do. Speculation ... ... Nil
Americans Afloat ... 20,000
East Indian ... 8,000
Total afloat ... 49,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi .. 38 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat White Karachi ... 38
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Do. Month— ......
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rozario Santa Fe ... .
Do. Months ... .

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... [illegible]
Do. Months ... .
Nominal

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 54 1-4 + 1-4
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 56
Do. Months ... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports ... Dunkirk Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers
Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 51 — 1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Tone—Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 47 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest Value.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 7-0-3 July-Aug—Hull—Buyers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 9 1-2 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 5 1-4 July-Aug.—Sellers—Quiet.
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C & F India double bags. 12 6
Do. Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec. Sellers.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ... 11 8 1-4
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar. —Sellers
German Beet-root 88 p.c.... 8 11
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Seller
9 2 1-1—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 4 1-2
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... No quotation
Months of Ship ments ... .
Java Sugar—Quiet, Unchanged.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, July 25.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 4,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Exports to Continent ... 1,000
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·05—10
Future Cotton at New York August ... ... 11·63
Future Cotton at New York October ... ... 11·29—1
Spot closing tone ... ... Quiet.
Futures closing tone ... Quiet.
General Tone Market opened:—Lower and early declined owing to favorable weather reports, later on bull support.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 1-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Aug. ... 11·60+5
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ... 11 32—2
Future closing tone.— ... Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Quiet and closed quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Quiet.
Total Day's Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export ... 200
Total Sales of Surats ... .
Total Day's Imports ... .
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C.I.F. ... 5
Coconada Ginned—London C.I.F. ... 5 1-32
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown .. 9·50
Good Bhownuggur ... 5 11-16d.
Good Bengal ... 5 6-32d.
F. G. Bengal ... 5 10-32d.
Fine Bengal ... 5 14-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn... 5 6-32d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ... 5 23-32d.
Mid American at Liverpool ... 6·61—3
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ... 10 15-16
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) 11 1-16
Weft 54 American ... 11 1-16
Weft 80 Egyptian ... 18 1-2
Weft 32's 14 1-4
Twist 36 ... ... 10 7-16
Twist 42 ... ... 11 5-8
Twist American 60... ... 16 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60 ... ... 17 7-8
Twist Egyptian 80 ... ... 21 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns— ... Steady.
Tone of Coarse Yarns— do.
General Tone of Yarn Market— ......
Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.
July-Aug. ... 6·32—6
Aug.-Sept. ... 6 24—7
Sept.-Oct. ... 6·13—4
Oct.-Nov. ... 6·09—1
Nov.-Dec. ... 6 04—
Dec.-Jan. ... 6·01
Jan.-Feb. ... 6·06
Feb.-Mar. ... 6 07
Mar.-Apl. ... 6·03

MANCHESTER, July 25.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Firm with rather improved enquiry, there is fair enquiry for Shirting Dhooties.

LONDON, July 25.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...July-Aug.—Ldn. 47 3 Done. "
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ......July-Aug.—Dunkirk 50 6 Mutilated.
Do. La Plata ...July-Aug.—Antwerp ... 45 9 do.
Do. Tone of Market at close...Strong. Good business. Done.
Do. Tendency of the Market— do.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes.. July— £26 2-6
do ... Sept-Oct.— £25-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Firm.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...July-Aug.—Dunkirk... 67 3 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal July-Aug.—Hamburg 49 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ... 52 9 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship July-Aug.—Antwerp ... 53 6 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ......
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady to firmer.
Cottonseed. Bombay parcels. July-Aug.—Hull ... £7-1-6
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Firm.
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. May-June.—London. ......

LONDON, July 25.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi July-Aug.—London... 37 9 Sellers.
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) July-Aug.—London... 37 6 "
Do. Club No. 2...July-Aug.—London ... 37 9 "
Do. Choice white Delhi July-Aug.—London— 38 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close Quiet.
Do. South Australian ... July— 37 4 1-2 "
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. July-Aug.— ......
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... Steady.
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool ...July— 7 5 3-4
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...2,900,000 qrs
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... 2,700,000 Bushels.

LONDON, July 25.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg ...August. 9 11 1-4 " Sellers.
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F.O. B. H'burg. Oct-Dec 9 1 1-2 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Aug.... ......
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.— 12 5 1-4 "
German Closing Tone Market— Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug. ......
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta Oct-Dec... 11 6 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals ......
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. ......
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Oct.-Dec. 13 1 1-2
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... ......
Do. Closing Tone of Market., Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, July 25.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta ...July .. 10 7 1-2 " Value.
Java Sugar 16 1[illegible] (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec. 10 6 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Jan-Mch 10 10 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July... 10 9 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, July-Dec.... 10 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan-Mch... 11 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July... 11 5 1-4 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.... 11 5 1-4 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-Mch... 11 10 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July... 11 6 3-4 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi July-Dec... 11 8 3-4 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Jan-Mch .. 12 "
Closing Tone of Market } ... Quiet and
Special Feature ... } ...unchanged.

LONDON, July 25.

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B ... 66 10 0
" Best English Selected. 69 15 0
" Braziers 81 0 0
" Tone of Market ... Firm.
Hard Spelter 18 10 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ... 200 0 0
Yellow Metal ... ... 7 1-8d.
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool 10 12 6
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta 5 8 9
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta 5 18 9
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta 6 11 3
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp 6 7 6
German Steel Plate. F O B Antwerp 5 16 0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ... 4 16 6
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool 0 14 3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ... 2 15 3
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. 2 17 6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ... 3 16 0
Lead Pig English 20 19 0
Tone of Steel Market ... Steady.

Silver, Spot 27 3-16
" 2 months hence ... 27 3-9

LONDON, July 25.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ... 27 3-16
Silver 2 Months ... 27 3-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...No Buyers.
Rentes 3 p. c. ex div. ...£ 84 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...£ 73
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....£ } 88 1-4
Sterling loan ... ...£ }
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...£ 64 1-8
Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ... Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market ... Steady.
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... 4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ... 1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs. ... 25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... 20·46
New york (Demand Bills) dls ... 4 86 5-8
Interest day to day loans 2 5-8
Do. 7 days Market loans ... 3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 4
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ... 4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5

LONDON, July 25.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot... ... 93 Sellers.
Do. TN Spot Aug dely... 93 "
Do. TN Spot Oct. dely... 93 "
A. C. Garnet July dely ... 84 Nominal.
Do. Tone of closing market for TN Spot ... Quiet.
Do. do TN Futures Quiet.
General Tone of Market—Quieter with lower tendency.

LIVERPOOL July 26.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Tone of Market ... Quiet.
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
July-Aug....	6·32	6·33
Aug.-Sept...	6·24	6·25
Sept.-Oct...	6·13	6·14
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·09	6·10
Nov.-Dec....	6·04	6·05
Dec.-Jan. ..	6·04	6·05
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·06	6·07
Feb.-Mar....	6·07	6·08
Mar.-Apl ...	6·08	6·09

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

NEW YORK, July 26.

Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports ... 3,000
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Exports to Continent ... 5,000
Spot Cotton at New York ... 11·95—10
Future " " Aug .. 11·51—11
" " " Oct.... 11·11—18
Spot closing tone ... —
Futures closing tone ... Quiet.
General Tone of Market Opened.—Quiet lower and declined on private bearish crop reports and Southern selling of Futures.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 12—1-16
Future " " Aug... 11·55—5
" " " Oct... 11·17—15

LIVERPOOL, July 26

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Quiet and closed Dull.
Do. closed for future ... Quiet.
Do. for East Indians... do
Total Day's sales ... 4,000 bales
Sales on spec. and export ... 1,000 do
Sales of Surats ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 2,000 do
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 9·45—05
Mid-American at Liverpool ... 6·59—2
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands Y.E.O. Liverpool.
July-Aug. ... 6·33+1
Aug.-Sept. ... 6·25+1
Sept.-Oct. ... 6·14+1
Oct.-Nov. ... 6·10+1
Nov.-Dec. ... 6·05+1
Dec.-Jan. ... 6·05+1
Jan.-Feb. ... 6·05—1
Feb.-Mar. ... 6·07
Mar.-Apl. ... 6·08

MANCHESTER, July 25.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Firm, fair enquiry but sellers stiff and transactions difficult to arrange fair enquiry for Shirting Dhooties. Demand from Calcutta for Grey Shirtings medium.

LONDON, July 26.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). July-Aug—London— 47 Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...July-Aug.—Dunkirk — 50 3 "
Linseed, La Plata ...July-Aug. Antwerp— 45 3
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close—Quiet.
Linseed Tendency of the Market— With little doing.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... July £25-2-6
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Sept. Oct. £25-10-0
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Steady.
Poppyseed. Canal ...July-Aug. Dunkirk— 67 3 Sellers.
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Steady.
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal July-Aug.—Hamburg 49 6 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk. 54 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship July-Aug.—Antwerp— 54 6 "
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual bold ... ...
Do. Jamba Red... ... .
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close ... ... Firm.
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels July Aug.—Hull— £ 7-1-0 ,
Cotton Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Steady.

LONDON, July 26.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi July-Aug.—London— 37 9 Sellers.
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492) lbs.)...July-Aug. London— 37 6 "
Wheat. Club No. 2...July-Aug. London— 37 9 "
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... July-Aug.—London— 38 3 "
Do. Tone of market at close.. Steady.
Do. South Australian July ..Nominal.
Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs. —July-Aug.— do
Do. do Tone of Market at close ... ...
Wheat. Red Graded American per cental—July ... 7 5 3-4

LONDON, July 25.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg ...Aug.— 8 11 1-4 " Sellers.
German Beetroot 88 p.c.F.O.B. Hamburg... ...Oct-Dec. 9 2 1-4 ,,
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Mark t ... ... Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double bags) July-Aug .. ..
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags)... Oct.-Dec— 12 6
German Closing Tone Market.. Steady.
Australian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F., India ...July-Aug.— ......
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Oct.-Dec.— 11 6 "
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady.
Mauritius Crystals ...May ... .
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market ... ...
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double bags) July-Aug.— 13 1 1-2 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags) ...June-July— ......
Do. Closing Tone of Market Quiet.

LONDON, July 26.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F., Calcutta ... July... 10 7 1-2 Value.
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta July-Dec 10 6 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I.F. Calcutta...Jan.-Mar. 10 10 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... July... 10 9 "
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay and K'chi July-Dec 10 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi...Jan.-Mar.... 11
Java Sugar 26 T. m. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...July 11 5 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. m. O. (or similar Calcutta...July Dec. 11 5 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...Jan.-Mar.... 11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi. July 11 6 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T m O. or similar Bombay or K'chi July-Dec 11 6 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T O (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi...Jan.-Mar.— 12
Closing Tone of Market— } Quiet and
Special Feature ... } unchanged.

LONDON, July 26.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	66	10	0
Copper Best English Selected ...	69	15	0
Copper Braziers	81	0	0
Copper Tone of Market— ...	Firm.		
Hard Spelter	18	10	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	200	0	0
Yellow Metal ...		7	1-8d.
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C, G O B 1 p. c. F O B L'pool	10	12	6

Silver, Spot 27 1-4
Silver 2 months hence 27 7-16
Silver Tone of Market... ... Quiet but Steady.
Silver Special Feature ...Speculators have bought.

LONDON, July 26.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 27 1-4
Silver 2 months 27 7-16
" Closing Tone of Market— Quiet but steady.
" Tendency, etc., of the Market ... ... Speculators have bought.
Rentes 3 per cent ... ... £ 84 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ... £ 72 7-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent... £ 88 1-4
Sterling loan ... ... £ 88 1-4
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ... £ 76 1-8
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent... £ 64 1-8
Bar Gold per oz ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market— do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs ... 25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks 20·46
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols 4·86 2-4
Interest day to day loans ... 2 5-8
Interest 7 days Market loans. 3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight 4
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight 4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 5

LIVERPOOL, July 26.

COTTON WEEKLY FIGURES.

Bales.
Total quantity in sight American .. 13,490,000
Egyptian Visible supply ... 164,000
East Indian Visible supply ... 194,000
American Visible supply ... 1,401,000
Visible supply other places ... 153,000
Total week's Sales 53,000
Total Sold on Speculation ... 5,000
Total for Exportation 2,000
Total amount forwarded to Consumers 66,000
Total Actual Exports 11,000
Total Week's Imports ... ... 8[illegible],000
Total Stock 792,000
Surats Week's Sales 200
Surats Sold on speculation ... .
Surats Sold for exportation ... .
Surats Amount forwarded to Consumers 1,300
Surat Actual Exports 500
Surat Week's Imports 1,000
Surat Stock 11,000
Afloat American 20,000
Afloat Indian 8,000
Total Afloat ... ... [illegible]9,000

RAILWAY RETURNS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 5th July 1913, were Rs. 2,802 making the total earning for the period 1st April 1913, to 5th July 1913, Rs. 62,957.
Total for the corresponding week of the previous year ...Rs. 2,535
Total for the corresponding period of the previous year ...Rs. 48,913

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

A steadier tone prevailed in the Share Market to-day, and a larger volume of business was reported, Bansjorah's and Buskarjurie's were enquired for. There was very little interest in either jute or tea. Balgaloras declined to 22-4; Bhuskajuris rose from 15-14 to 16-2; Raneegunge were at 23 8 and later at 23-4; and South Govindpur's at 9-12.

Reliance Jute preference shares were posted at 100.

THE COUNTERFEITER of all persons most strenuously objects to being paid in his own coin, and it has often been no little source of satisfaction to the manufacturers of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC that many imitators of their famous preparation use none but Squibb's when they themselves are in need of some such remedy. Remember SQUIBB'S is the only true cure for Malaria and other fevers. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay, Phone No. 706.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

A CANADIAN WINS THE KING'S PRIZE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 26.

At Bisley, to-day, a Canadian private, named Hawkings, won the King's Prize with a score of 330.

Fenby, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, was second, and Allan, of the Royal Scots, third. Their respective scores were 329 and 325.

[The result of the competition last year for the King's Prize was as follows :—1st stage (Bronze Medal) Sergt. Ommundsen, 103 ; 2nd stage (Silver Medal) R. S. I. M. Harvey, South Africa, 196 ; final stage Gold Medal, badge and £250 Private A. G. Fulton, Queen's Westminsters, 335.]

OMMUNDSEN WINS THE SILVER MEDAL.

LONDON, July 25.

Sergt. Ommundsen, the winnner of the Bronze Medal in the King's Prize competition, won the Silver Medal with a score of 196.

ST. GEORGE'S VASE.

LONDON, July 26.

At Bisley to-day Pte. Fulton, Queen's Westminsters, won the St. George's Vase with a score of 119.

GREAT TENNIS MATCH.

McLOUGHLIN DEFEATED BY PARKE.

LONDON, July 25.

In the challenge rounds of the Davis Cup lawn tennis competition at Wimbledon to-day, Parke (Britain) beat McLoughlin (America) 8-10, 7-5, 6-4, 1-6, 7-5.

The match was a superb struggle, McLoughlin's serving and smashing being tremendous. Parke gave a magnificent all-round display and showed supreme judgment.

In the other singles, Williams (America) beat Dixon (Britain) 8-6, 3-6, 6-2, 1-6, 7-5.

AMERICA BEATS ENGLAND IN THE DOUBLES.

LONDON, July 26.

In the doubles match of the challenge round of the Davis Cup contest, to-day, Mcloughlin and Hackett, (America) beat Roper Barrett and Dixon, (England) 5-7, 6-1, 2-6, 7 5, 6-4.

The outstanding features of the game were the brilliant volleying of Roper Barrett and the splendid placing of McLoughlin's service.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 26.

The match between Surrey and Essex was drawn, Essex winning on the first innings.

Yorks beat Nottinghamshire, at Dewsbury, by five wickets.

Sussex beat Lancashire, at Horsham, by 65 runs.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A" TEAM vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

An interesting game was played on Saturday afternoon, between these teams. The weather conditions were all in favour of a pleasant afternoon's sport, although the pitch was deadly slow.

Phillips won the toss, and sent in Watts and Stileman to face the bowling of Mullaji and Tamboowalla. Watts opened the scoring with a two and a three, but with the score at 11 he was caught off Tamboowalla's bowling (11-1-5). Maclaren followed and Stileman started hitting; Tamboowalla being sent twice in succession over the boundary, Maclaren scored a single and retired. (29-2-3). Colbeck, a Cambridge "Blue", filled the vacancy, but soon lost his partner who after scoring a six, was clean bowled in attempting to repeat the stroke (38-3-27). The retiring batsman played excellent cricket, and is evidently in good form this year. Phillips filled the vacancy and the score was raised to 58, before the Gymkhana skipper was clean bowled by Mahamood (58-4-2). Disaster attended the Bombay Gymkhana, for Colbeck was bowled by Tamboowalla before the score could be raised (58-5-18). The next three wickets fell for an addition of 8 runs, and the Islam Gymkhana bowlers were evidently enjoying themselves (66-8-7). Both Mahamood and Jamboowalla were bowling splendidly, especially the former, who at this period had an analysis of 4 wickets for 3 runs. Bunbury now tried his hitting tactics, but was soon stumped (70-9-7). The innings closed for 79. This meagre score was entirely due to the excellent bowling of Mahamood and Tamboowalla.

The Islam Gymkhana commenced their innings at 4-15, sending in Karim and Aziz to face the bowling of Dobbie and Clarke. Karim was clean bowled by Dobbie's first ball, and Yusuf Beg filled his place, but was soon caught by Phillips (5-2-4). The next ball by clarke tempted Tamboowalla out of his crease and he was smartly stumped by Jackson (5-3-0). This was an even more disastrous state of affairs than the Bombay Gymkhana had experienced, and it was quite evident that the ground was helping the bowlers considerably. Mahamood was next caught by Watts, the ball bumped very high off the pitch, and it took the batsman all his time to protect himself, much less play the ball. Razack followed, and runs came in very slowly, only 15 being scored in a little over half an hour. Phillips now took charge of the leather from Clarke, and the run getting improved, 10 runs being added to the score off his first over. With the score at 29, Aziz was bowled and caught by Dobbie off a well calculated slow ball. The retiring batsman had been in three quarters of an hour at the wickets. (29-5-14). Patel took the place of Aziz and Phillips put Clarke on again. Razack relieved the monotony by hitting Clarke's last ball over the northern boundary. Patel, after surviving a confident appeal by Clarke for a catch behind the wickets, succumbed to an easy catch by Phillips in the same over (38-6-2). It took exactly an hour to make these runs. Clarke now brought Watts in to mid-on from the out-field with good results; as Mullaji soon afterwards put up an easy catch to Watts and retired. (46-7-1). Razack brought the score to 50, with a straight drive to the boundary off Dobbie. He then skied a ball from Clarke, but was badly missed by Colbeck. The Islamites now wanted 22 runs to win with three wickets to fall, and their hopes ran high, but with the dismisall of Razack, who had played an excellent innings, defeat seemed inevitable. (58-8-33). Peer Mahomed followed, but was almost immediately out to a splendid catch in the long field by Stileman. The last wicket fell without any addition to the score, and the Bombay Gymkhana thus won a closely contested game by 21 runs.

Clarke and Dobbie bowled very well, indeed, and special mention should be made of the excellent wicket-keeping of Jackson who did not give a single bye.

Scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

F H Watts c Sheffi b Tamboova'a	5
F F Stileman, b Edroos ...	27
C T Maclaren, c and b Edroos...	3
G C Philips, b Mahamood ...	2
L G Colbeck, b Tamboowalla ...	18
W Dobbie, b Mahamood ...	1
E J Bunbury, stumped b Tamboowalla	7
K McCormack, b Mahmood ...	0
C H Stileman, b Mahomood ...	0
J E Jackson, b Tamboowalla ...	6
F J Clarke (not out)	7
Extras..................	3
Total..............	79

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

C Karim, b Dobbie	0
S A Aziz, c and b Dobbie ...	14
Yusuf Beg, c Phillips b Clarke...	4
K A Tamboowalla, St Jackson, b Clarke	0
S Mahomed, c Watts, b Dobbie...	1
S A Razack, b Dobbie... ...	33
S Patel, c Phillips, b Clarke ...	2
T Mullaji, c Watts, b Clarke ...	0
Peer Mahomed C F Stileman, b Clarke	0
S Edroos, b Clarke	0
S C Tyabji (not out)	0
Extras...........	3
Total	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

	O	R	M	W
Tamboowalla	8	30	2	4
Mullaji.............	5	28		
Edroos.............	3	14	1	2
Mahamood	5	4	2	4

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O	R	M	W
Dobbie	14	18	7	4
Clarke	12	25	4	6
Phillips............	2	12		

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM vs. PERSIAN CLUB.

A draw was the result of the game between these teams on Saturday afternoon. The Gymkhana put up a score of 146, towards which Hearson and Begbie contributed 37 and 23 respectively.

Hearson has been a consisted scorer this season.

The wicket keeping of the Gymkhana was very bad, no fewer than 21 byes being registered out of a total of 106. For the Persian Club, Cooper and Kapadia put up a stand of 56 ; the former playing excellent cricket.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

C Bowes Lyons b Chothia ...	15
F Kennedy c Balsara, b Balsara	2
D Hurlbatt c Mulla, b Chothia...	17
R Cooke b Balsara	0
F Hearson c Cooper, b Unwalla...	37
T N Begbie c Mulla, b Warden...	23
H R Sandford c Chothia, b Balsara	20
H W Kilby b Unwalla	16
C Pearson c Cooper, b Warden ...	3
L B Heeraskeik b Unwalla ...	10
M Hogg (not out)	0
Extras...	4
Total ...	146

PERSIAN CLUB.

K Fanaji b Cooke	1
J Driver b Hogg...	0
P Warden b Cooke	9
P Chothia c Pearson, b Cooke ...	14
D Cooper b Hogg	35
P Kapadia (not out)	23
The rest did not bat	
Extras...	21
Total ...	106

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Balsara ...	13	60	—	3
Chothia ...	8	25	1	2
Unwalla ...	8·2	22	1	3
Driver ...	5	12	—	—
Warden ...	6	17	—	2
Panthaki ...	2	6	—	—
Hogg ...	11 4	28	2	2
Cooke ...	10	23	3	3
Kilby ...	3	13	—	—
Begbie ...	2	16	—	—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. GARRISON C.C.

The Gymkhana turned the tables on their opponents in a fullday match on Sunday, when they beat the military by 152 runs. For the winners, Sprott (Junior), who has been very unfortunate this season, at last came off, and scored 88, including a dozen fours. His innings was, however, rather faulty, as he gave a number of chances. Colbeck, who has scored consistently this season, made 43, and he is undoubtedly one of the best bats in the Gymkhana. Dobbie and Byford, the military "cracks," were not very successful with either bat or ball. The failure of the batting of the Garrison was entirely due to the excellent bowling of Hogg, who captured 8 wickets for 32 runs.

Scores :—

GYMKHANA.

F Stileman, b Dobbie... ...	5
T Watts, b Byford	7
C Maclaren, b Byford... ...	29
F W Sprott, b Dobbie... ...	88
L Colbeck, c Wilkinson. ...	43
E Bunbury, c Dobbie... ...	14
K McCormack, b Dobbie ...	3
G Phillips, b Wilkinson. ...	3
W MacNaughton (not out) ...	1
F Kennedy... } did not bat.	
M Hogg ... }	
Extras... ...	14
Total...	207

GARRISON C. C.

Mr James, b Hogg	0
Mr Sandford, b Hogg... ...	12
Mr Byford, c Hogg	0
Mr Dobbie, b Hogg	0
Mr Ellis, b Hogg	12
Mr Sherbrook, b Hogg ...	0
Mr Wilkinson, b McCormack ...	8
Mr Goldsmith, b Hogg ...	7
Mr Brownrigg c Hogg ...	14
Mr Boulsover, c Phillips ...	3
Mr Malloy not out	1
Extras... ...	8
Total...	65

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Dobbie......	29	82	8	4
Byford......	19	77	2	2
Wilkinson..	9	34	1	2
Hogg	102	32	1	8
McCormack	7	12	2	1
Colbeck ...	1	7	0	0
Phillips ...	2	6	0	0

FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB vs. HORNETS A. C.

With the meeting of two equally balanced sides it was expeted that the game on Saturday between the Hornets and the B.A.C would prove an interesting one. Heavy rain however, a short time before the commencement of proceedings, militated against accurate play and the game resolved into exchanges of a give and take character with very few movements that indicated any likelihood of the score board being requisitioned. The Hornets had the better of the game perhaps, and on one occasion at least should have made no mistake about scoring. Downes having taken the ball up the wing passed to Hyde. Hyde carried on a few yards and put the sphere across to the inside right. That player with no one in front of him but the goalkeeper and from within a few feet, put the ball straight into Walker's hands Hyde also had one or two opportunities of scoring. The B. A. C. forwards on the other hand seldom got within shooting distance and Navin was given little to do. Rockley displayed plenty of energy and dashed about a lot frequently finding himself on the touch line and out of touch with his position as centre forward. Carroll was a new man at inside left. For the Hornets, Bradbury played in excellent game at right half-back.

THE GAME.

The B. A. C. were the first to attack but play was of an up and down nature till Hyde initiated a nice movement among the Hornets' forwards and passing out gave McDermott a good opportunity. He missed it however. Later Hyde was again responsible for taking the ball up. McDermott getting through unmarked put in a very feeble shot. A Hornets man was given-off side. A long kick by Bradbury saw Walton attempt to kick the ball over his head. The sphere struck the cross bar. The Hornets continued to press. McDermott came a nasty purler. Robinson getting away for the B. A. C. put in a centre that went behind. The inside right of the Hornets passed to Hyde who raced through on his own. Walker came out and cleared. Even exchanges in midfield followed. A foul against the B. A. C. gave their opponents an opportunity of attacking. Walton cleared with a good kick. The Hornets secured a corner and Le Fevre headed behind. Rockley getting away on the right wing passed to Brewin, who looked like getting through till James tackled him. Downes took the ball up nicely and passed to Hyde. Hyde dribbled a few yards and passed across to the inside right. That player had things all his own way and with no one but the goalkeeper in front of him put a feeble shot straight into Walker's hands from close quarters. The Hornets secured a corner which came to nothing. Half time arrived with the ball in mid-field.

THE SECOND HALF.

The second half opened with a run by the Hornets. Finnigan passed to Downes who, taking the ball well up, centred from amost on the goal line. The ball went behind. The Hornets continued to press and a pass went right across the goal-mouth to McDermott. Le Fevre was given off-side. From the kick Brewin took the ball and passing well ahead to Rockley that player centred nicely. Navin ran out and kicked clear. The B. A. C. continuing to press Brewin took a long shot. A rush by the Hornets saw Walker clear well. McDermott sending in a good pass Hyde shot wide. Pressing too much the Hornets were given off-side. James, the left full back, taking the ball up the left wing centred. Templeton kicked behind. The corner kick was a poor one. Le Fev're shot wide. Twice the B. A. C. forwards were given off-side. A good centre by Robinson was cleared by James in the goal mouth. The Hornets went away and Downes centred across the opposing goal. Hyde missed the chance of scoring. The inside right later lost close in. Then Ashton getting through put in a straight ground shot that Walker had no difficulty with. A rush by the B. A. C. was well stopped by James, who took the ball right up. Passing to Downes that player put in a nice centre which went begging. The Hornets continued to press and secured a corner which was followed by two more.

The game ended :—

Bombay Athlecti Club..... nil.
Hornets A. C........... nil.

The following were the teams :—

BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB (Black and White Stripes).—(Goal) Walker; (backs) Walton and C. Templeton; (halves) Butt, Templeton and Knight;(forwards) Rockley, Brewin, Rockley, Carroll, and Robinson.

HORNETS A.C.(White).—(Goal).Navin; (backs) James and James; (halves) Bradbury, Ashton, and Finnigan; (forwards), McDermott, Windsor, Hyde, Le Fevre and Downes.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Sherwood Foresters ...	5	5	0	0	10
Sherwood Foresters A ...	4	4	0	0	8
R. G. Artillery	5	3	1	1	7
Commercial Gymkhana ..	6	2	1	3	7
Bombay Gymkhana ...	4	2	0	2	6
G. I. P. Railway	6	2	3	1	5
Grant Medicals	5	2	3	0	4
Bombay Athletic... ...	4	1	2	1	3
Y. M. C. A.	5	0	3	2	2
Hornets	5	0	3	2	2
All Blacks...	5	0	5	0	0

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

INTRODUCTION TO THE POONA RACING SEASON.

STEWARDS.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, C. S. I., C. I. E., I.C.S.; Col. H. M Maxwell, C. V. D. ; Col. J. S. Forbes ; Major J. E. Hughes ; Major W. Martin Muller, A. V. C.; and Capt. G. E. Vaughan.

Judge, Col. J.S. Forbes ; Clerk of the scales, Mr. T. Ferguson ; Starter, Major J. H. M. Davie ; Timekeeper, Capt. S. S. Hayne ; Clerk of the Course, Capt. E. Cobbould-Warren ; Hon. Surgeon, Capt. T. C. Lucas, R. A. M. C. ; Hon.-Vet. Surgeon, Maj. W. Martin; Miller, A. V. C. ; Joint Hon.-Secretaries Capt. K. O. Goldie and Mr. A. H. M. Wilson.

Despite the very inclement weather those, who ventured to the Old Kirkee race-course yesterday, had a fairly pleasant time, and, if the sport was not first-class, it was of sufficient merit to serve as a prelude to the regular racing which begins here next Saturday. There was not a large attendance, but all the same a fair gathering of the best known of our sporting people.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, who were accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, arrived very early from Government House, and stayed to the end moving about very freely and taking the greatest interest in the proceedings.

Of course there were no bookmakers, but there were two "totalisators" in the first machine—one for Rs. 10 ventures and the other for Rs. 2. There was no place betting, but considerable business was done on the machines, the Rs. 2 counter being particularly well patronized.

With the weather we have been having for the last few days the going, naturally enough, was heavy, and when this is taken into account the sport was excellent. We had no close finishes and but little excitement ; but it was a very pleasantafternoon, and a deep debt of gratitude is due to those who designed and carried out the arrangements which left nothing to be desired.

The band of H. E. the Governor was present throughout, and played an excellent programme which was much appreciated.

Colonel Caddell and officers "with Brigade R. F. A. were "At Home."

Results :—

THE SPEEDWELL PLATE.—2½ furlongs.

Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 15 to the second, Rs. 6 to the third. For Arab polo-ponies that have been regularly played this year, Catchweights 11st. or over.

29th Lancers Polo Club's b-a-h Mariner 11st..............Capt. Meynell 1
Major J. G. Greig's b-a-g Castaway 11st. Mr. Wilson 2
Capt S. J. Donovan's g-a-g Suspicion 11st..........................Owner 3

THE RACE :—A good race, in some doubt up to the end. Won by half a length, three lengths between second and third.

Totalisator (Rs. 10 machine) Rs. 50.
,, (Rs. 2 machine) Rs. 8-8.

GANESHKHINDPLATE—5 furlongs.

Rs. 49 to the winner. Rs. 15 to the second, and Rs. 6 to the third. For English and Australian ponies 14-2 and under. 14-2 to carry 12st. W. I.

Capt. H. Meynell's Miller's Daughter 11st. 6lbs..........—...—......Owner 1
Capt. E. Cobbould-Warren's Mansfield 10st. 11lbs...........................Owner 2
Mr. J. R. Landon's Symbol (late peggy) 12st.4lbs.....................Owner 3

ALSO RAN :—Lismany , Dreamless, King's Cross, and Lady Noggs.

THE RACE :—Won in a common canter by five lengths.

Totalisator (Rs. 10 machine) Rs. 22-8.
,, (Rs. 2 machine) Rs. 3-8.

THE SANGUM PURSE—5 furlongs.

Rs. 49 to the winner ; Rs. 15 to the second, Rs. 6 to the third. For horses that have never won a flat race value Rs. 50 or over.

Capt. E. Cobbould-Warren's Caus. g Iaddi 10st. 12lbs ....Owner 1
Capt. E. Cobbould Warren's C.aus-m Yip 10st. 12lbs. Mr. Rendall 2
Mr. T. D. Gove's C.aus.m Lady Voyon 10st. 12lbs ....Owner 2

ALLO RAN :—Seagull.

THE RACE :—Won easily by four lengths, six lengths between second and third.

Totalisator (Rs. 10 machine) Rs. 50.
„ (Rs, 2 machine) Rs, 5-8.

THE BIG PLATE—5 furlongs.

Rs. 49 to the winner ; Rs. 15 to the second ; Rs. 6 to the third. For Arabs that have never won a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over.

Capt. Goldie and Mr. Wilson's ch-a-h Rummy 10st. 5lbs.........Mr. Wilson 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's c-a-h Ghalib 9st. 7lbs ....Brown Miller 2
Capt. H. Meynell's b-a-g. Verney 11st. 10lbs ....Owner 3

ALSO RAN :—Ream, Mysore, Berar, Bals, Fyzabad and Wait-and-Look.

THE RACE :—An excellent race won by a length.

Totalisator:—(Rs. 10 machine) Rs. 29.
Do. (Rs. 2 machine) Rs. 5.

THE LION CUP—5 Furlongs.

Rs. 49 to the winner ; Rs. 15 to the second ; Rs. 6 to the third. For Maiden Arabs 14 ,hands and under. Mr. M. Goculdass's ch-a-h. Scorn 7st. 10lbs Hoyt 1
Capt. S. S. Haynes's g-a-h Sadal Mulook 1st 2lbs...............Native 2
Mr G. H. Ali's b-a-h. Authority 9st. Haza 3

ALSO RAN :—Jehangirsha, Gordie, Turkish Guinea, Lord Rosebery, Hyderabad, Toy.

THE RACE :—Closely contested, but scorn was always the sure thing, and won by a length from Sadal Mulook, the same distance between second and third.

Totalisator (Rs. 10 machine) Rs. 43-8.
Do. (Rs. 2 machine) Rs. 8.

THE LION CUP—Div. II. 5 Furlongs.

Rs. 49 to the winner ; Rs. 15 to the second ; Rs. 6 to the third. For Maiden Arabs 14 hands and over.

Mr. Babie's g a h Agent 7st. 12lbs T. Ferguson 1
Mr. Forman's ch a h Nuseerabad 8st. 8lbs.....................Mr. Crawford 2
Mr. M Goculdas's ch a h Good Success 9st.................................Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN:—Bharcia Girl, Arabian, Spot, Pretender II, and Royalist.

THE RACE;—Another run-away business Agent finishing three lengths in front of Nuseerabad, Good Sueess a length behind the latter.

Totalisator (Rs. 10 machine) Rs. 16.
Do (Rs. 2 machine) Rs. 4.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—About 6 furlongs Rs. 49 to the winner ; Rs. 15 to the second; Rs. 6 to the third. Presented by H. E. the Governor.

For Arabs 14-2 and under.

Capt. H. Meynell's ch a h Sir Edward 9st. 12lbs.............................Owner 1
Capt E B Egerton's g a h Long Boat 9st 13lbs. ....Capt. Anderson 2
Capt K O Goldie's ch a g Gold' 7st 13lbs.............................Mr Wilson 3

ALSO RAN.—Babs, Saraband, Miss Nagashi and Alban.

THE RACE.—Won in hollow fashion by three lengths, four lengths, between second and third.

Totalisator (Rs. 10 machine Rs. 13.
„ (Rs. 2 machine) Rs. 3.

THE HUNT CUP—About a mile.

Rs. 49 to the winner ; Rs. 15 to the second ; Rs. 6 to the third. For horses that are bona-fide hunters or chargers.

Capt. Goldie and Mr. Wilson's br-aus-g. Deputy 11st 2lbs..... Mr Wilson 1
Mr. C. A. Ele's bk-aus-g. Bulloo 11st 2lbs ....Mr Monteith 2
Mr. R. D. Wright'sC-aus-m Tintack 11st 2lb ....Capt Maynell 3

ALSO RAN :—Pewter, Burrona, Bully car, Henry VIII.

THE RACE :—Deputy was never challenged, and led all way ultimately securing the verdict by ten lengths, two lengths between second and third.

Totalisator :—(Rs. 10 machine) Rs.15.
Do. (Rs. 2 machine) Rs. 14.

THE ANNAH PURSE—2 f-2 Furlongs.

Rs. 49 to the winner ; Rs. 15 to the second and Rs. 6 to the third. For English, Australian and C. B. polo ponies that have been regularly played this season.

Capt. E. A. H. Fell's C-aus-m. Sweet Alice 12st..........................Owner 1
Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's br-aus-m. Wimmera 12st......... Capt. Egerton 2
Mr. F. H. Beaufat's b-aus-m. Zepper 12st ....Owner 3

ALSO RAN :—Nowad, Chunda, The Otter, King's Cross, Dreamless.

THE WEEK'S FIXTURE LIST.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League : All Blacks vs. Sherwood Foresters, Cooperage, 5-45.

TUESDAY.

Harwood Association Football League : Grant Medicals vs. B. A. C., Cooperage, 5-45.

WEDNESDAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30
Harwood Association Football League : Sherwood Foresters vs. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage, 5-45.

THURSDAY.

Harwood Association Football League : Hornets vs. G.I.P., Cooperage, 5-45.

FRIDAY.

Harwood Association Football League : All Blacks vs. R. G. A., Cooperage, 5-45.

RACQUETS.

The following further matches have been played in the Bombay Tournament.

C. V. Birch (—7) beat G. Anderson (scr.) 15-10, 15-4.

N. B. Macbeth (—5) beat R. Marrs (+7) 15-8, 10-15, 15-12

E. V. Rieu (+9) beat K. B. Roger (+7) 15-12, 15-7.

MARATHON RACE.

INNISKILLING FUSILIERS WIN AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 26.

The final of the Marathon race for the Hajee Buksh Ellahie Cup resulted as follows this evening —

Inniskilling Fusiliers, 1074 points.
Dublin Fusiliers, 990.
Cameron Highlanders, 574.
The Buffs, 368.

In presenting the cup to the Inniskilling team of 21 men, General Sir John Woon remarked that it was one of the most difficult cross-country races he had ever seen.

Private Mahony, of the Dublin Fusiliers, was the first man in, his time being 41 minutes. Private Ambrose, of the Inniskillings, was second ; and Lce. Corporal Hood, of the Inniskillings, third.

RACE FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

BANGALORE, July 26.

In connection with the central assault,at-arms which begins here on Monday, the cross-country race for the Indian troops was run to-day. Eight teams entered for the five-mile course, the result being :—

1. No. 13 Company, Sappers and Miners, time, 32 minutes, 13 secs.
2. 101st Grenadiers, 32 minutes 28secs.
3. No. 9 Company, Sappers and Miners.

I. F. A SHIELD SEMI-FINAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Thirty thousand spectators witnessed the match on the Calcutta ground between the home team and the Royal Irish Rifles in the semi-final of the Indian Football Association Shield Competition. The ground beingin a very bad state, the play was poor, there being no accurate passes or scientific combination. On the whole the Military had the best of the game, especially during the second half, when Calcutta had to play on the defensive. Toolan and Napier for the Military and Sherman for the Civilians made brilliant individual efforts. The defence proving stronger than the attack, the rival goalies had little to do.

The game ended in a pointless draw.

HOBBS ON CENTURY-MAKING.

"Without wishing to preach any temperance sermons or pose as an apostle of physical culture, I must lay down the dictum that the man whose eyes, nerves, and muscles are not as good as clean living and healthy exercise can make them must change himself for the better before he can take a bat in hand with hope of making a century," says J. B. Hobbs, in "How to Make a Century" (A. and C. Black, 1s. net).

At a recent meeting of the Western District Racing Association, held at Goonamble, New South Wales, the jockey H, Curran put up a fine record. He had nine mounts, won seven races, and derad-heated in another, and finished second once.

In the international bowling match at Cardiff in mail week, Ireland defeated England by 82 points to 74.

HOME SPORTING RESULTS.

RACING.

The Newmarket First of July Meeting ended on July 4, when the principal race was the Fulbourne Stakes for two-year-olds. It was won by Mr. E. Hulton's Stornoway.

At the Alexandra Park Meeting on July 5, the London Cup was won by Lord Carnarvon's Mohacz by two lengths from Mr. H. Gamburg's Le Touquet. The July Handicap was won by Mr. C. E. Hay's Questa II.

Sir. G. Farrar's Araldo, the favourite in a field of thirteen, won the Bolsover Three-year-old Handicap at Nottingham on July 7.

The Wiltshire Stakes, the chief event at the Bibury Club Meeting, on July 8, was won easily by Mr. E. Hulton's Fairy King. At Nottingham, Walter Griggs rode the winners in the first three races, and during the afternoon he added a fourth winner to his credit and in the other races was placed second and third respectively.

At the Bibury Club Meeting on July 9, the Bibury Cup was won by Mr. T. Martin's Junior, the Bibury Stakes by Major Edwards's Monard, and the Pembroke Maiden Plate by Mr. J. Peard's Honey Bee.—At Pontefract, Mr. R. Sherwood's Lady Tertius colt won the West Riding Produce Stakes, and Lord Lonsdale's Torchbearer the Pontefract Welter Handicap.

CRICKET.

At Lord's, on July 4, Oxford University completed their first innings and scored 209 runs. In the second innings M. C. C. and Ground, who began 16 runs behind, scored 389 (the Hon. L. H. Tennyson 110). Oxford required 374 runs to win, with an innings to play.—At Leyton, the Sussex first innings closed for 163 runs—122 less than the Essex total—and in the second innings Essex scored 315 for three wickets (Freeman 121 not out).—At Blackheath, Kent raised their first innings score to 331 (Woolley 177), and in the second innings Surrey who were 95 runs behind, scored 91 without loss.—The weather prevented more than half an hour's cricket at Manchester. Northamptonshire had lost half their wickets in the first innings, and were 181 runs behind the Lancashire total of 293.—At Nuneaton, Warwickshire raised their score in the first innings of 217 for four wickets to 347 (Parsons 161 not out). In the second innings Gloucestershire, who began 98 runs behind, made 57 for three wickets.—At Leicester, the Yorkshire first innings closed for 405, and Leicestershire made 168 (Mr. W. N. Riley 100). In the second innings Yorkshire made 142 for six wickets.—At Attleborough, in the match against Mr. L. Robinson's Side, Cambridge University required 363 runs to win with an innings to play.—At Worcester, the Worcestershire first innings closed for 201, and in the second innings Middlesex, who began 23 runs ahead, made 408 (Hendren 123). —At Nottingham, the match between Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire was begun, and the former scored 97 for four wickets.

M.C.C. and Ground beat Oxford University, at Lord's, on July 5, by 104 runs. Oxford required 374 runs in the last innings to win the match, and scored 269 (Mr. F. H. Knott 116).—Essex beat Sussex, at Leyton, by 131 runs.—Kent beat Surrey, at Blackheath, by six wickets.—The match between Worcestershire and Middlesex, at Worcester, was left drawn. In the last innings Worcestershire required 432 runs to win and scored 353 for nine wickets (Bowley 155).—The match between Lancashire and Northamptonshire, at Manchester, ended in a draw. Northamptonshire were 161 runs behind with four wickets in hand.—Mr. L. Robinson's Side beat Cambridge University at Attleborough by 42 runs. With an innings to play, Cambridge required 364 runs to win the match and scored 321 (Mr. E. L. Kidd 96 not out). —Yorkshire beat Leicestershire at Leicester by 190 runs.—Warwickshire beat Gloucestershire at Nuneaton by eight wickets.—At Nottingham, Nottinghamshire raised their first innings score of 97 for four wickets to 316, and Derbyshire made 97 for five wickets.

The Oxford and Cambridge match was begun at Lord's on July 7. Oxford won the toss and made 141, and then Cambridge scored 44 without losing a wicket.—In the match between Northamptonshire and Yorkshire, at Leeds, Northamptonshire lost two wickets in the second innings and were 10 runs ahead.—At Brighton, against Sussex, Leicestershire made 241 for three wickets (Mr. C. J. B. Wood 108).—At Manchester, Surrey scored 212, and Lancashire 48 for four wickets.—Nottinghamshire beat Derbyshire at Nottingham, by an innings and 125 runs.

The Oxford and Cambridge match at Lord's was continued on July 8. Cambridge raised their score in the first innings from 44 for no wicket to 187. In the second innings Oxford made 191, and Cambridge 14 for one wicket. Cambridge required 132 runs for victory, and had nine wickets in hand. At twelve o'clock play was suspended a few moments as a tribute of respect to the late Mr. Alfred Lyttelton.

Cambridge won the University match at Lord's on July 9, by four wickets. Seventy-nine matches between the two Universities have now been played, and of these Cambridge have won thirty-eight and Oxford thirty-three, while eight have been left drawn.—Northamptonshire beat Yorkshire at Leeds by 20 runs.—The match between Sussex and Leicestershire at Brighton was left drawn. The Sussex first innings closed for 413, and in the second innings Leicestershire, who began 107 runs behind, scored 39 for two wickets.—Surrey beat Lancashire at Manchester by 108 runs.—At Birmingham, Kent beat Warwickshire by an innings and 51 runs.

POLO.

The 15th Hussars beat the 20th Hussars in the final round of the Inter-Regimental Tournament, at Hurlingham, on July 5, by 12 goals to 3. The sides were :—15th Hussars : Mr. B. Osborne, Capt. the Hon. Denis Bingham, Capt. F. W. Barrett, and Mr. M. A Muir (back). 20th Hussars : Capt. J. S. Cawley, Capt. C. J. Mangles, Capt. F. B. Hurndall, and Mr. H. M. Soames (back). That the Inter-Regimental Tournament retains its place as the most popular event of the polo season was proved by the enormous crowd which filled all the available accommodation.

A large number of the spectators at Hurlingham, on July 5, went on to Ranelagh, bent upon seeing the final round of the Open Cup. An added interest was given to the struggle by the fact that Capt. Barrett, who had played a conspicuous part in the success of his regiment at Hurlingham, was to enter the lists for the Quidnunes against the Tigers at Ranelagh. Although the match did not end till half-past seven, and the weather was in a disagreeable mood, a big crowd followed with intense interest a game that was as keen a struggle as has ever been witnessed on the old ground.

The Tigers beat the Quidnunes by 6 goals to 4. The sides were :—Tigers : Count J. de Madre, Mr. H. G. M. Railston, Capt. R. G. Ritson, and Capt. L. St. C. Cheape (back). Quidnunes: Capt. H. A. Tomkinson, Capt. E. W. E. Palmes, Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, and Capt. F. W. Barrett (back).

ROWING.

There was an exciting race between Leander and Mayence in the third heat of the Stewards' Challenge Cup, at Henley, on July 4, when Leander were beaten by two feet. In the third heat of the Grand Challenge Cup Leander beat Thames, and in the fourth heat Jesus College, Cambridge, beat New College, Oxford. In the seventh heat of the Ladies' Challenge Plate, Eton were beaten by First Trinity, Cambridge.

Henley Royal Regatta was brought to a conclusion on July 5. In the final heat of the Grand Challenge Cup Leander beat Jesus College, Cambridge. First Trinity, Cambridge, won the Ladies' Challenge Plate New College, Oxford won the Stewards' Challenge Cup; and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, the Silver Goblets. In the final heat of the Diamond Challenge Sculls Mr. C. McVilly (Tasmania) beat Mr. E. D. P. Pinks (London Rowing Club).

GOLF.

The Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society and Stoke Poges Golf Club played a match by foursomes at Stoke Poges on July 5. The home team won by 4 1-2 points to 1-2 a point.

In the thirty-six holes final round of the Arnott Cup Competition, which is confined to members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, played at Bramshot, Mr. F. Wadsworth (6), of the "Times," beat Mr. Guy L'Estrange (scrath), of the Central Press, by 5 holes up and 4 to play. This is the fourth occasion on which Mr. Wadsworth has been in the final round and the third on which he has won the trophy.

Lord Charles Hope beat Mr. R. A. Lassen in the final round of the French Amateur Golf Championship at La Boulie on July 5 at the thirty-seventh hole.

The second article on Record Cricket Years at the Public Schools will be found on page 10.

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THE Bombay Gazette

Monday, 28th July, 1913.

TRADE SCHOOLS.

An account of a new departure in education in America is given by a *Times'* correspondent, and it deserves notice wherever the difficult operation of teaching a trade to the young during school age is found desirable. Though not, perhaps, easy of imitation in countries where Transatlantic willingness of embark on novel schemes is not found, it is interesting to read of the promising results of the co-operative plan, introduced by Dr. Schneider in the Engineering section of the Cincinnati University. The manufacturers of the industrial city of Fitchburg in Massachusetts determined to see how this system of work and school, week-about, would suit their school-going young people, and it has turned out so well that Fitchburg has given its name to the system. Boys are not eligible for it until they have passed the elementary school, and have attended the high or secondary school for one year. Being by that time about 15 years old, they are taken to visit various works to help them to decide on a trade. Having made a choice they are put on trial for the summer three months' vacation. If they have given satisfaction, they are then indentured to a firm in the trade chosen, and thenceforth for three years they spend alternate weeks at school and at work. Though their studies bear as far as possible on their trade, all technical instruction in it is given in the workshop. Part of the headmaster's duties is to visit the boys at their work where he can note their progress and their needs.

Each firm takes on two boy-apprentices at a time, so that when one is at school the other is at work. Every Saturday both boys are at the workshop, one picking up what the other is leaving for the week, and during the holidays the pair of boys go to work. Wages are paid up at a fixed rate for the hours so spent. The boys who pass through the course have been found to do well, and the manufacturers are so content with the system that it has found imitators in other cities. At Beverly, also in Massachusetts, a Shoe Machinery Company has introduced it, without requiring an educational standard in the boys they take on. They only demand fitness for the trade. This may seem short-sighted and doing things in a hurry, but the Company probably know best where their shoe pinches. A school and teachers are provided by the educational authorities at Beverly, and all the apprenticed boys learn there for three years, week-about, as at Fitchburg. While at school, the boys are paid half-rates for their work, and, when they become whole-time workers, they get full pay. Another city of the same State, Quincy, has adopted the system, with some variations suited to its wants, and 41 apprenticed boys attended the school in its first year. In Cincinnati, the plan is being adopted to girls, some of whom go week-about to millinery establishments and to school.

It is said that the experience the boys get of real work sobers them and raises their appreciation of school-teaching, a very important result, making it more profitable to themselves and easier for the teachers. The writer in the *Times* was struck by the behaviour of the pupils when he visited the different schools, discipline seemed quite unnecessary with youngsters so much in earnest. The Fitchburg system renders the setting up of a Trade School light work for the Education Board, for the manufacturers provide the workshops, the machinery and material necessary for it. Moreover, the fact that the boys earn some money for their work while at school and learning a trade, saves them from having to start out into the world at fourteen, half taught and becoming very imperfect wage-earners. The system would seem to solve the great difficulty of making continuation schools successful and popular, and it is certainly better than the plan of dividing each day between work and school; for too often the boy is tired out by the time he comes to his class, and cannot possibly fix his attention on the tasks he is expected to master. The week-about work and school idea gives a fair chance to both teacher and learner, where the pupil has to earn his living by practising some trade. It seems an excellent high road out of the blind-alley employments which manufacture "unemployables" of too many of the young men of large cities.

STUDENT DAYS.

The Governor of Bombay made an interesting speech at Poona at the unveiling of the portrait of Dr. F. G. Selby, the late Principal of Deccan College; it was a speech which should be commended alike to scholars and masters. Speaking with all the enthusiasm of "an old college man," Lord Willingdon laid stress upon the influence of student days, and gave some good advice as to how they should be spent. A student's college days can be happy or dull, valuable or practically useless, and can mould character or leave it shapeless, according to two influences—firstly, the will-power and strength of purpose of the student himself, and, secondly, the sympathy of masters. Lord Willingdon asked his young audience: "Do you in your work and play combine in all you do to keep up the high prestige of the Deccan College, or do you look upon this college merely as a place where you live for a short time, where you can take a degree, and then hope to secure a Government appointment? Or do you look upon your life here from a much bigger, broader point of view? With all my heart I hope so." The question could hardly be put more pertinently; schools and universities are not institutions merely for the cramming of so much knowledge into a student's head. We recall the oft-expressed opinion of a fine typical headmaster of an old English public school, who used to say that his ideal boy was the plodder, the all-round student, who worked conscientiously and who represented his school on the playing-field with equal sincerity and determination. This was the youth, he would assert, and truly, who could always be relied upon, in whose nature there were sound characteristics, who rarely turned out a failure, and who formed the nation's best type of man. And this was the kind of student the Governor doubtless had in his mind when he added: "As this country develops, as its various industries spread through the land, more and more shall we hope to see men coming from your college with good brains and practical knowledge, fit and efficient to take their parts in the ever-increasing competition of our public life." The hope of the Empire and of all that national progress stands for is in the generation now in our schools, and it would well for all students to mark, learn, and digest the inspiring advice contained in the speech. And it is also for the sake of the progress and prosperity which we look for in the future that we would emphasise the responsibility which rests on those, who, by that 'friendly assistance, encouragement, and good fellowship," of which Lord Willingdon spoke, can influence the men of to-morrow.

AVIATION.

It is not to be wondered at that the Royal Aero Club has made a strong protest against the way in which the War Office has bungled the administration of the Act which was recently passed by the consent of all political parties to regulate and govern the landing of foreign aviators in the United Kingdom. Primarily the object of the Act was to prevent espionage by foreign aviators. It laid down a number of complicated regulations, which prohibited all flight over certain areas, set apart certain landing places for flying machines from abroad, and imposed various other restrictions. At the time it was hoped that it might have some good effect. It was not anticipated that it would do actual harm. But such is the fact. On foreigners the many regulations have no effect at all, deterrent or otherwise. M. Julien Levasseur was summoned in London on Friday last for flying over a whole series of prohibited areas on the banks of the Thames. He pleaded that he had never heard that he was not allowed to do so, and naturally the magistrates took a very lenient view of his case. But the Committee of the Aero Club, speaking with authority, say that the Act, as at present administered, is actually damaging to the advance of flying in England. Manufacturers have been obliged to abandon sites suitable for trials and experiments, because they happened to be near a prohibited area; yet no one can suspect that their flights would be made with any but the most innocent objects. British aviators now hesitate long before they make flights abroad; because their return is enmeshed in a tangle of red tape. Not long ago a great hydro-aeroplane race round the coasts of the British Isles was projected. It would undoubtedly have excited wide public interest, and have given a valuable stimulus to the development of hydro-aeroplanes. One would have supposed that the Government would have encountered the scheme in every possible way. Instead, it made it impossible by its regulations. The folly of the proceeding is self-evident. If Great Britain is not on a level with other nations in matters relating to flying, it cannot be surprised. Fortunately, the Aero Club Committee have not confined themselves entirely to criticism. They make suggestions which would, if they were carried out, at least mitigate the absurdities of the law as it stands at present. There seems to be no reason in the world why British aviators, properly registered and recognized, should not be freed from the futile annoyances of these regulations, which were intended to affect foreigners only.

THE NAVY MANŒUVRES.

The value of manœuvres, whether of the army or of the navy, has always to be discounted to a certain extent by the fact that they take place under conditions of peace and not of actual warfare. The naval manœuvres now being conducted off the English coast opened with operations the result of which came with no little interest, if not surprise, to some expert critics. The brief cables tell us that the attacking fleet, which was the weaker of the two, lured away the defenders of the estuary of the Humber, and landed a force which made a number of important captures, such as those of the Admiralty's oil-depot and two wireless stations. But up to the time of writing we have yet to learn the decision of the umpires as to whether the transports of the "enemy" were sunk, so that any definite conclusion as to the effect or lesson of the manœuvres so far is impossible. There are, however, some phases of this year's operations worthy of note. The use of troops as a raiding party increases the importance and interest of the proceedings, for previously military forces in naval operations have existed only in imagination. Then, again, these troops were carried in transports, and this fact and the necessity of covering the force and landing it at a suitable spot added to the reality of the manœuvres in a way which has not been the case for years. It is, perhaps, a matter for regret that provision was not made for a test of our defensive resources by a resistance to the "enemy." The mobilization of the Territorials for the duty would have interfered, it is true, with their training, but it would have been a useful change, and would have added to the completeness of the manœuvres as a whole.

BEAUTY SPOTS OF ENGLAND.

Along with the movement, already referred to in these columns, for the preservation of all that survives of the best of England's past—monument, records, craftsmanship, customs, etc.—are the efforts which are being made for saving the beauty-spots of England, commons, and the rights-of-way for the public through "pleasant scenes." The National Trust has done much in these latter directions, of which no other examples need be given than the acquisition of Wicken Fen and Minchinhampton Common. And now, after much apprehension as to its fate, Box Hill, we are told, is practically saved for the nation, and its beauties will continue to give pleasure to English lovers of scenery and association. The announcement was made at the meeting of the National Trust in mail week that a generous donor had come forward who was prepared to buy the hill or the most important part of it in order to hand it over to some public body for preservation. It is good that some of England's beautiful spots are being saved from the rude inroads of house and factory builders, who have had far too much scope for their depredations.

THE P. and O. steamer "Egypt," with the homeward mails of Saturday, left Bombay harbour at 10-15 yesterday morning, the delay being due to the late arrival of the Burma packets, the mail from Rangoon having reached Calcutta thirty hours late owing to cyclonic weather in the Bay of Bengal.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer, "Egypt," were:—Hon. Mr. Norman McLeod, Major Guy M. Mort, I. M. S., and Mr. P. L. Moore, I. C. S.

H. M. S. "Philomel" (Commander Ballard, R. N.) arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from the Persian Gulf, for refit.

Our correspondent, telegraphs that Her Excellency Lady Hardinge left Simla for Dehra Dun yesterday by the Calcutta Mail, and that the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge will return to Simla on the 3rd August.

S. A. Mower, one of the accused undergoing a term of eighteen months, rigorous imprisonment in Rangoon jail in connection with the Bank of Burma case, is suffering from angina pectoris, and has had several fits which have greatly enfeebled his health.

THE *Pioneer* understands that, with regard to the negotiations for a new treaty between Great Britain, China and Tibet, the three delegates appointed are Sir Henry McMahon Foreign Secretary, Mr. Wanchen, the distinguished diplomat, who was for some years a member of the Chinese Embassy in London, and Longchen Shatra, Prime Minister in Nepal, representing the Dalai Lama. The date of the meeting is still uncertain.

Referring to the new educational policy of Government, the Hon Mr P. C. Lyon, presiding at Calcutta on Friday over the prize distribution of a school at Comilla, is reported to have said that the Government owed much to private enterprise in the cause of education, and pointed out that the control over education was quite compatible with the spread of education. Although speakers and wild writers were saying many things against the Government policy in regard to education, he reminded the audience of an old proverb to the effect that "he who paid the piper had a right to call the tune." The Government was not prepared to push the proverb to its logical consequences, but the Government was making large and liberal grants for education and had a right to look to the improvement of the educational system.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE BALKANS.

GREEK APPEAL TO FRANCE.

NEW GERMAN WAR MINISTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, July 12.

The Berlin *Lokalanzeiger*, in an inspired note, describes the reports of Russian mobilisation as sensation-mongering, and adds:—"Both Russia and Austria are aware that any military activity in the present situation would create immense disquietude throughout Europe. They will, therefore, avoid such measures unless they are forced upon them by some extraordinary events.

It is admitted in well-informed quarters that the localisation of the Balkan conflagration may in certain circumstances be more difficult than was the case in the war between the Balkan States and Turkey, but there is not the slightest indication that any Great Power could be induced to depart from the steadfast resolves so often affirmed that in no case and on no condition are they to be drawn into the Balkan entanglement. "The best proof of the calm with which the situation is judged is the imminent departure of the Emperor on a voyage to Norwegian waters accompanied by the Chief of the General Staff."

BULGARIA'S WISH FOR PEACE.

Bulgaria has appealed to the great Powers to ascertain from Greece and Servia upon what terms peace could be concluded. It is added that France, having ascertained the views of Great Britain and Russia, has expressed her willingness to negotiate on behalf of Bulgaria, and it is understood that representations have been made at Athens and Belgrade advising Servia and Greece not to be too exorbitant in their demands, the result of which might be that Bulgaria might prefer to continue the war rather than relinquish too much of her dearly bought territory in Thrace. According to another report Bulgaria has also addressed a direct appeal to Russia to intervene on her behalf, with the result that Russian diplomacy is again being actively exerted in the Balkans with a view to the speedy termination of the conflict. It is also understood that arrangements are being made for an early meeting of the four Balkan Premiers in St. Petersburg. These steps on the part of Bulgaria are a timely recognition of the difficulties of her position. Messages received here show that even the Bulgarian offensive in the north has come to a standstill, and the Servians and Greeks are advancing everywhere. The military situation of Bulgaria is, indeed, so unfavourable that she must prefer to cease fighting and to come to a reasonable arrangement with Servia and Greece rather than continue the war and risk all the fruits of the campaign against Turkey. It had been hoped by the Austrian Government that Bulgaria would make terms with Rumania and prosecute the war with Servia and Greece to a successful conclusion. That this is now impossible is a great disappointment here, for which Russian intrigue as usual is made responsible. It is hoped, however, that Servia will content herself with demanding the River Vardar as the line of demarcation and Greece with Salonica and the hinterland. Demands beyond this might make an armistice impossible, whereas the present aspect of affairs makes the speedy conclusion of one quite probable.

According to a telegram from St. Petersburg Bulgaria has announced that in order to prevent further bloodshed she will place herself unreservedly in Russia's hands with a view to securing the cessation of hostilities. The news is officially confirmed here, and the move is regarded in official circles as offering an excellent chance for the termination of hostilities under a durable settlement. The *Matin* says that M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, has instructed the French Minister at Sofia very strongly to advise the Bulgarian Government to come to terms with its enemies for a prompt cessation of hostilities. The Ministers of other Powers will act in the same sense.

GREEK APPEAL TO FRANCE.

As France had undertaken the protection of Greek subjects in Bulgaria, the Greek Minister, M. Romanos, has been instructed to protest to the French Government against the violation of international law perpetrated by the Bulgarians in their treatment of prisoners of war and the defenceless population. The protest states that after the massacre of unarmed peasants at Bogdanitza and Nigrita by troops, after the murder and mutilation of Greek soldiers who were prisoners, the Greek headquarters staff learned that Servian soldiers had been drowned by Bulgars. While retreating from Doiran the Bulgarian Army carried off the Greek Bishop Photius, with all the priests and teachers of the district. All the Greek notables at Cavalla and Seres are also prisoners, and, it is feared, have shared the fate of the Greeks of Nigrita. M. Romanos is begging the French Government to insist on measures being taken to prevent a recurrence of these atrocities. The intense indignation and hatred which have been aroused against the Bulgarians appear only too well founded, according to the numerous circumstantial accounts that have been received in Paris. Since the beginning of the war in the Balkans and, indeed, long before, Turks, Bulgars, Greeks and Serbs have perpetually indulged in official accusations of cruelty, which have been generally taken has exaggerated by racial animosity. There, however, is an impartial eye-witness in the person of Father Michel, the superior of the French Catholic Mission at Kilkish, who relates what he saw done by comitajis. At Kurkut, says Father Michel, a band under Donkioff shut up all the male inhabitants in the mosque, collected all the women outside, and, after blowing up the walls with bombs, set fire to the walls and burnt about 700 men alive before the eyes of their women folk. They shot down those who attempted to escape. When the priest offered comfort to some women he was accused of trying to steal the human heads lying about in the streets in order to send them back to France. At Planitza the same band, after burning all the men inside the mosque, took all the women and burnt them alive in the public square in the middle of the village. At Rayonovo the wells are filled with human bodies.

IN THE WAKE OF WAR.

A Durazzo correspondent who is engaged in relief work among the sufferers from the Balkan War, thus describes the suffering and distress amongst the Moslem inhabitants of Albania:—"I have the names of 20 villages in one district, with a total of 1,520 houses and an estimated population of 8,500, that have been stripped of every thing they have in the world, and are living in the ruts with only tree branches to cover them. Food supplies have been of the most precarious nature, and the wretched people are subsisting on grass roots and young twigs from trees. Two hundred men and a few women were killed; and those here dare not go back, expecting as they do the same fate. The intention of the Serbs seems to be to exterminate the Moslem population from the district. This territory is from six to nine hours west of the Drin river, which was designated as the boundary line between Servia and Albania. I might add that there are Servian outposts all around these regions to prevent any one from going out or coming in. One party that tried to go out with horses, for food supplies from Debra, was stopped and turned back, taken before the commander and fined 100 napoleons. At one time the Servians gave out relief to the extent of 25lb. of maize to those who claimed it; but only once was it given out. In Lower Débra one family consisting of 70 souls—a sort of patriarchal house—had property plundered as follows:—200 horses, 100 work animals (oxen, etc.), 2,200 sheep, 500 goats, 200 bags of maize, 2,100 bags of barley, 100 bags of wheat, 80 bags of bran, 4 cwt. of cheese, over a ton of butter, 40 horse-loads of kerosene, 10 horse-loads of coffee, 20 horse-loads of sugar and 12 horse-loads of soap. Six large estates, houses, stables, fields and granaries were stripped bare, and the family were shut up in the house with Servian guards about it. Fearing slaughter they broke a hole through the wall and escaped in the middle of the night. For eight months they have been in the ruts amid snow, ice, and cold penniless and starving. One girl has starved to death, and roots, bark, etc. are all they have to feed on. The name of this house is Alesh Jusief. They give as witnesses two men, Hassan Basria and Sefiri Feremenshe. We shall try to get some of our supplies through to these people, but I think probably the only safe way will be to lend them money, with which they can buy maize from the Servians. "Of course, if the Serbs are withdrawn from this teritory, as they should be, the way will be open to bring in relief at once. Near Kruja the Moslem population has again suffered sorely, villages of over fifty houses being burned, property plundered, and inhabitants killed. I have the names of 52 wantonly killed, four of whom were women. It seems to me that a strong European Commission, with authority to get at the unbiased facts should at once be appointed to investigate and report to the Ambassador's Conference."

RUSSIAN MINISTER OF WAR.

The resignation of General von Heeringen, Minister of War, was announced somewhat more suddenly than was expected. In reality, if one trusts the official "Norddeutsche Aligemeine Zeitung," all that has happened is that General von Heeringen has been appointed Inspector General of the second army corps whilst the appointment of his successor as minister is pending. The journal says that his appointment is especially due to his services during the debate on the mammoth army bill. It was long ago certain, however, that von Heeringen's days were numbered, for the debate on the first reading was scarcely over when bitter attacks were published in the Berlin Press, it is commonly understood with the connivance of members of the general staff, who considered that he had shown insufficient vigour in combating civilian onslaughts in the Reichstag. The attack was even more bitter after Herr Liebknecht's revelations regarding Krupp's. Although no one so believes to-day, it was said then that the revelations were connived at by von Heeringen. The Staff certainly believed then, and believes now, that his bearing with regard to his imcident was insufficiently energetic and decisive. This point is all the more important to some minds since it has been argued that the matter even affected the Kaiser's honour through his close connection with the Krupp family. This charge could not be taken seriously, but it is a significant demonstration of the great distance separating the view of the parliamentary and military worlds in Prussia. Accordingly General von Heerinen has been appointed to the more or less decorative post, conveniently fallen vacant through Marshal von der Goltz reaching the age limit of 70. The withdrawal of the Minister of War means probably less here in reality than it would in many other Governments. Ministers of War in Prussia are always military men, and totally unversed in parliamentary ways. They usually occupy office a very short time, and are regarded practically as a yearly sacrifice by the army to the Reichstag. General von Heeringen, who will also take over the post vacated by Marshal von der Goltz as organiser of the Turkish army, has received an oil portrait of the Kaiser and an autograph letter.

It is semi-officially announced that the Kaiser has nominated Major-General Erich von Falkenhayn as Minister for War, in succession to General von Heeringen. The new Minister is a member of a well-known family, many members of which have distinguished themselves as officers and state officials in the course of the last century. To laymen, however, the new Minister is almost totally unknown. He was born in 1861, and for some time was military instructor in China, and subsequently chief of the general staff of the Fourth Army Corps. One of his brothers is a cavalry general, and another is a high official in the Prussian Home office. Beyond this General von Falkenhayn is reputed to be a popular commander and a hard worker. Coincident with his nomination as Minister, he has been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General.

REPUBLICAN OPPRESSION IN PORTUGAL.

Several incidents which have occurred recently in Lisbon and the chief cities of Portugal afford a significant commentary on the chaotic and anarchic conditions to which the country has

(*Continued on page* 10.)

THE POWERS AND BULGAR A.

DETERMINED EFFORTS TO SAVE HER.

TROOPS DEMORALISED.

SERVIA STILL CONTINUING HOSTILITIES.

It is evident from the telegrams of the week-end that the Powers are determined to do their utmost to save Bulgaria, whose troops are now completely demoralised.

Servia and Greece are apparently still disposed to hold out for their own terms, but it is a hopeful sign that delegates from the different States are proceeding to Bukharest for the conference.

Meanwhile the Servians have not ceased hostilities, though, on the other hand, the Rumanian advance on Sofia has been arrested on the representations of Bulgaria.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 26.

The battle-cruisers," Invincible " and " Indomitable," have been ordered to the Mediterranean after the manœuvres.

It is stated in Vienna that Austria, Russia, and Rumania, have agreed upon measures to prevent the further humiliation of Bulgaria by Greece and Servia.

LATER.

The Servians are beginning to surround Widin. The capitulation of the town is expected shortly.

The troops of General Kutinchoff's command are already beginning to surrender.

Unofficial reports from Bukharest say that the Bulgarian troops are wholly demoralised and refuse to face the enemy.

RUMANIAN ADVANCE STOPPED.

BUKHAREST, July 26.

At the request of Bulgaria, the advance of the Rumanian troops has been arrested fifteen kilometres from Sofia.

In a statement to the Powers, Greece repudiates any desire to crush Bulgaria by insisting upon the simultaneous signature of the armistice and peace preliminaries. Greece declares that Bulgarians can save the throne and preserve public order if they accept the conditions of the victors. Greece further says that the Powers should apply pressure at Sofia, not at Athens and Belgrade.

DELEGATES ASSEMBLING FOR THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 26.

Greek marines have occupied Dedeagatch.

The delegates from the different States are betaking themselves to Bukharest. The Bulgarian Minister, M. Tontcheff, has started, as also has the Greek Delegate, M. Panas.

M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, has gone to Salonika to see the King before going to Bukharest.

BULGARIAN PROTEST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.

M. Ghenadieff, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, recently telegraphed, protesting against the invasion of Bulgaria.

The Grand Vizier replied on the 24th instant that some patrols were reconnoitring and had crossed the frontier, but that they had now been withdrawn by the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.

The Mosques were crowded, yesterday, with worshippers, and an hour was set aside for silent prayer and thanksgiving to the Almighty for the recovery of Adrianople.

TURKISH SPOILS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27.

The spoils of the Turks at Adrianople include 150 guns, 75 of which are Bulgarian, 50,000 Mausers, a milion sacks of corn and 2,000 sacks of flour.

BRITISH POLICY OF NEUTRALITY.

APPEAL BY CALCUTTA MOSLEMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

In connection with the celebration of the recapture of Adrinapole by Turkey a meeting was held by the Calcutta Mahomedans on Thursday night at the Colootola mosque, when the following resolutions were adopted:—(1) That the Mahomedans of Calcutta do emphatically urge on the British Government to abstain from coercing Turkey to evacuate Adrianople or any other territory which has been retaken by Turkey under changed circumstances, and to observe strictly the policy of neutrality as has been declared since the Balkan War; otherwise the feelings of 79 millions of Mussalman subjects of His Brittanic Majesty will receive a heartrending shock likely to produce discontent which will be uncontrovertible. (2) That this meeting further prays that the British Government would exert its utmost to induce the other Powers not to force Turkey to abandon any occupied territory. Such a policy will be hailed with unamious joy by the Mahomedan subjects (3) That this meeting views with great alarm the recent pronouncement of Mr. Asquith at Birmingham with regard to the advanc of Turkey, and hopes that the British Cabinet does not share his views.

CAPTURED BY BULGARS.

ANXIETY AS TO WELL-KNOWN MERCHANT'S FATE.

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Mr. Athanasius Harissiades, the partner in the firm of Messrs. D. Macropolo and Co., of Calcutta and Bombay, who was living with this family in Kavalla, has not been heard of since the Bulgarians withdrew from that town taking a number of leading townsmen with them as prisoners. Mr. Harissiades was one of the prisoners. It is not definitely known what has become of him or of his family. It is, however, feared that with the other captured by the Bulgarians Mr. Harissiades was put to death.

REBELS ROUTED.

PROPOSAL FOR PEACE IN CHINA.

BLUE JACKETS LANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 26.

The attacks on Kiangnan were renewed yesterday, but repulsed.

The Southern leaders have telegraphed to Yuan Shik-kai, proposing a basis for peace negotiations.

LATER.

With a view to scattering the rebels in the vicinity of Shanghai, the municipal authorities, after a Consular meeting, decided to land bluejackets and establish pickets around the settlement to prevent the passage of the rebels.

WOOSUNG TROOPS TURN AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

SHANGHAI, July 27.

The troops in the Woosung forts, which dominate the approach to Shanghai from the sea, at first declared for the Government, but subsequently reverted to the rebels. The General commanding them thereupon fled. The troops have elected a new leader, who has announced that he will not take part in the fighting unless attacked.

A special train is waiting at Woosung to remove the foreigners.

The armament of the forts includes a twelve-inch gun.

JAPANESE SYMPATHY AT CANTON.

HONG KONG, July 27.

It is reported, on reliable authority, that fifty Japanese have enlisted among the Cantonese troops and that a Japanese steamer, laden with arms for the rebels, is expected at Canton.

REBELS RETREATING.

HANKOW, July 26.

The Northerners are making a general advance and the rebels are retreating in confusion. The Northerners have crossed the Yangtze-Kiang and captured Oliphant Island, and are bombarding the forts of Hukow.

A thousand foreigners at Kulin are making an urgent appeal for a naval guard.

ANTARCTIC MEDAL.

PRESENTED TO MEN OF THE " TERRA NOVA."

LONDON, July 26.

The King received at Buckingham Palace, to-day, the officers and men of the " Terra Nova " and the relatives of those who perished in the expedition, and personally decorated them with the Antarctic Medal.

THE INDIAN ORDERLIES.

LONDON, July 26.

The King's Indian Orderlies discharged their final duty to-day, when they were present at the presentation of the "Terra Nova" medals. They subsequently bade farewell to his Majesty. They return to India shortly.

THE RAND UNREST.

MEN'S GRIEVANCES TO BE INVESTIGATED.

JOHANNESBURG, July 25.

After negotiations lasting some days between the Government and Labour representatives, the former offered to appoint two Commissions to deal, respectively, with the grievances of the railway employees and those of other branches of Labour. The latter Commission is to be composed of five members, representing mine-workers and other workers, mine-owners and employers in other industries, while the Government will appoint the chairman. It is expected that the railway workers, who are State employers, will be granted political rights and that their Union will be recognised.

MINE-OWNERS' CONCESSIONS.

JOHANNESBURG, July 27.

The mine-owners' concessions have been handed to the Minister for Mines, who was informed the Labour leaders that the Government trusted that the very substantial concessions made by the owners would lead to the establishment of stable industrial conditions.

ALCOHOL AS MOTOR-FUEL.

CONFERENCE APPOINTS INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

LONDON, July 25.

The Motor Transport Conference in London, which is being attended by representatives of all parts of the Empire, has decided to appoint a committee to enquire into the possibilities of alcohol as motor-fuel.

Mr. Humby, South Africa, moved the appointment of a permanent Motor Transport Committee in London. Colonel Bonner, India, seconded, and the motion was passed unanimously.

LOAN TO THE SUDAN.

LONDON, July 25.

The Bill in connection with the Loan to the Sudan passed its third reading in the House of Commons to-day.

AVIATOR RE-CROSSES THE ALPS.

LONDON, July 26.

The aviator, M. Bider, recrossed the Alps between Milan and Bale in 3 3-4 hours.

Home Sporting news will be found on Page 5.

'REASON NOT FORCE'

DEMONSTRATION BY NON-MILITANTS.

CROWD'S SYMPATHY AT MONSTER GATHERING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 27.

Numerous columns of non-militant Suffragettes, who have been marching to London for weeks past from all parts of the country, holding meetings en route, concluded their pilgrimage by a demonstration in Hyde Park yesterday.

A hundred thousand demonstrators, flying banners inscribed "Reason, not force", were present. There were sixty speakers on a score of platforms.

The crowd was orderly and sympathetic, the scene being in great contrast to the recent mobbings of the "Militants".

"CAT AND MOUSE" BILL.

SUFFRAGETTE PROTESTERS SENT TO PRISON.

LONDON, July 25.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and the two suffragettes arrested during the disturbances in St. Stephen's Hall yesterday, were brought before the magistrate to-day, refused to be bound over, and were sent to prison for a fortnight.

In court they made speeches against the " Cat and Mouse " Bill. The other two suffragettes are Lady Sybil Smith and Miss Sharpe.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS AS M. P.

"COMING OF AGE" OF MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, July 27.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain celebrated his " Parliamentary coming-of-age " at Highbury, yesterday. Five thousand people were present.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain made his first appearance since his illness, and walked on the lawn, his appearance being loudly cheered.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain was presented with a silver Spanish galleon, and his wife with a diamond pendant.

[Mr. Chamberlain has represented in Parliament the interests of the Liberal Unionists in East Worcestershire since 1892. He entered Parliament when he was 29 years old, and this year he celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of his birth.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN DENMARK.

FIFTEEN PERSONS KILLED AND TEN INJURED.

COPENHAGEN, July 27

There were fifteen people killed and ten injured in a derailment of an express near Esbjerg. The Socialist leader, M. Sabron, was killed. Two out of thirteen English passengers were injured.

AMERICA AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

IMPORTANT DEBATE PENDING.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

A concurrent resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives, yesterday, re-affirming the Monroe Doctrine, refusing to permit the further extension of the colonisation system of European nation in this hemisphere, and particularly objecting to the colonisation of peoples with whom the Caucasian element cannot, and will not, assimilate.

The last clause is supposed to refer to the project for Japanse colonisation in Mexico.

The resolution also demanded the abandonment of the Philippines immediately a stable Government was established.

The resolution was referred to a Committee.

NEW ZEALAND CRUISER.

LONDON, July 26.

The battle-cruiser, " New Zealand,' has arrived at Victoria, British Columbia. She was officially welcomed by the Governor and the authorities.

It is rumoured that she will be detained in Pacific waters to co-operate with American warships till the Mexican imbroglio is ended.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 27.

The death is announced of Mr. Samuel Bradshaw Hunt, late of the Indian Medical Service.

ROWDISM IN THEATRES.

ACTION BY THE RANGOON COMMISSIONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 26.

In view of the fact that during the theatrical performances at the Jubilee Hall the maintenance of order is far from what it should be and to avoid the rowdism that frequently occurs, the Municipal Commissioners, who are the Trustees of the Hall, have consulted the Government Advocate of Burma and the Commissioner of Police on the subject, and it has been found that both the police and municipal committee are powerless in the matter without the amendment of the Rangoon Police Act. The Committee have, therefore, resolved to approach the local Government with a view to making the necessary amendment so as to give the police an authority to issue the proper orders and directions in the case of places of public amusements.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MINISTRY'S REPLY TO OBJECTIONS.

UNION AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, July 25.

A blue-book has been published containing the correspondence between Lord Gladstone and the Imperial Government with reference to the Indian Immigration Bill.

Mr. Harcourt telegraphed on May 8, authorising the Ministers, if they considered a renewed expression of the Imperial Government's views desirable, to state that the Imperial Government considered it of Imperial importance that legislation should be passed without further postponement to alter the present extremely unsatisfactory position of Indians by abolishing differentiation before the law came into operation; further, "that while Indian opinion cannot be expected to be wholly satisfied by the present Bill, the Imperial Government, having regard to all the circumstances, are prepared to accept it as a settlement of the Indian immigration question."

Replying to the objections raised by Lord Crewe prior to the passing of the Bill and transmitted through Mr. Harcourt, the Union Ministry thought there would be no difficulty in connection with the admission of specially selected and educated entrants. The Union also asked whether the Government of India could not concern itself with the selection of such persons. The Union did not intend to interfere with the question of the jurisdiction of the Courts in connection with a domicile in the matter of a female claiming entry on the ground that she is the wife of a person domiciled in the Union.

MACHLI BAZAR MOSQUE.

SITUATION EXPLAINED BY U. P. GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAINI TAL, July 26.

A United Provinces Government Press communique states, that considerable excitement appears to have been aroused in Mahomedan circles in connection with the removal, on July 1, of a small building attached to what is known as the Machli Bazar mosque at Cawnpore. It is probable that the facts of the case are not exactly known even to some of the organisations from which protests are now emanating. In Cawnpore itself, there is comparatively little excitement among the Mahomedan community. In the course of a much needed Municipal improvement scheme, a project was sanctioned for running a new road through a dansely populated area between Moulegaaj and Dufferin Hospital. The intention to take up the necessary lands and buildings was duly notified as far back as November, 1909. The plans indicated that the temple known as Nelis Temple would be removed and also the outer or eastern courtyard of the Machhli Bazar mosque. At first serious objections were raised in connection with the removal of the temple, a handsome building with a peculiar and pathetic history. The Lieutenant-Governor announced that the new road would be laid in such a way as to spare the temple which would be left as an island. The Mahomedan gentlemen asked whether this would destory the mosque. They were assured, on the contrary, that the alignment of the road would spare the courtyard entirely, instead of cutting off a piece of it, as originally intended. The only portion of the mosque premises affected would be a narrow projection used as a washing place. The Improvement Trust Committee decided to give a plot along the north wall of the building in lieu. A small building, which projected from the eastern wall of the mosque across the alignment of the new road, as all that has been removed. It was a narrow raised platform drain running through it and privy at the end, the whole structure being 9ft. broad by 28 ft. long. It has been urged in some protests that the building was equal in sanctity with the rest of the mosque. The best comment of this is the fact that, when the chairman of the board went to visit the building, the Mahomedans who accompanied him entered it with their shoes on, and a pile of shoes was seen lying on the platform inside. The Trustees of the mosque would have accepted this reasonable settlement of their case some time ago if pressure had not been brought to bear upon them from outside. The whole occurrence has been greatly exaggerated and misrepresented. There has been no other intention on the part of the local authorities throughout than to treat the mosque and the Trustees with every consideration.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 26,

The death took place of Rai Bahadur T. Jaysing Takoor, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, suddenly at his residence this morning. He only returned yesterday evening from Poona, where he had been in connection with the prosecution of the notorious gang of Bhamptas.

Aged 62, he joined the local police force forty years ago, and rose to the position of Deputy Superintendent, earning the title of Rai Bahadur and a sword of honour. He was also awarded the good service medal in 1906 by the then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. He was considered one of best detective police officers in this Presidency.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

CYCLONIC STORM.

CRAFT WRECKED ON THE HOOGHLY.

EXCITING EXPERIENCE OF RANGOON STEAMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

After what was described by one of the officers as the worst passage between Rangoon and Calcutta for twenty years, the s. s. " Angora ", carrying the Burma mails, arrived in Calcutta to-night, thirty hours late. The vessel encountered the full force of the cyclone in the Bay, and was unable to proceed at more than half speed, while at times the waves forced her to a standstill. At 6 o'clock on Friday morning, the vessel was struck by a particularly heavy wave which smashed some of the portholes and flooded several cabins which fortunately were not occupied at the time. Water poured into the left deck, damaging some of the luggage. An exciting rescue was made. At 11 a. m, on Friday, a native craft was observed making frantic signals of distress. There were six or seven men aboard, and after much trouble they were taken on board the " Angora ". It appears that they had been swept to sea from Cuttack by the high winds and had been buffated about for four days and nights without food and drink.

SCENE AT DIAMOND HARBOUR.

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The cyclonic storm, which crossed the coast on Thursday night, is reported to have raged with great severity in and around Diamond Harbour. High winds, besides blowing down trees and huts, are said to have caused something like a tidal wave. The riverrose over the bund and the country around was flooded. On Friday morning, the neighbourhood of the river was found to be strewn with the wreckage of country craft, and there is reason to fear that a number of lives has been lost. Telegraphic communication with Diamond Harbour was only restored at noon yesterday. The cyclone yesterday morning had reached Jubbulpore, but the weather remained unsettled in Calcutta where heavy rain continued till after midday. On account of the heavy storm prevailing during the past few days, none of inward-bound steamers, excepting Rangoon mail, has been able to come into port during the past three days.

The Rangoon mail, hours behind time. It appears that about eight inward steamers have been held up by the storm and are expected to arrive in port to-day.

CALCUTTA STREETS FLOODED.

CALCUTTA, July 27.

It was stormy the whole of yesterday in Calcutta, and heavy rain fell. Yesterday morning, the centre of the storm, which crossed the coast the day before, passing 30 miles south-west of Calcutta, was near Chaibasa. The weather at the head of the Bay was very rough yesterday. This morning there was a heavy downpour, deluging some streets of Calcutta.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, July 26.

Several cricket matches have been played here recently, but by far the most interesting one was played on Friday afternoon on the grounds of the European Gymkhana. The opposing teams were the " Ahmedabad Amazons," captained by Mrs. Hume, and the "Peek-a-Boos," whose skipper was Mr. Hume, D. I. G. of Police. The most noteworthy point about the visiting team was that they were all left-handed, doing everything, batting, bowling and feilding, with the left hand. Their bowling and fielding left much to be desired, and scorning to use the common or garden bat, they all used a club-like instrument, with which however, none of them seemed to be able to make more than five runs. Before starting the game both the teams, together with their friends and admirers, refreshed themselves with tea, cake, etc. etc. kindly provided by the two captains; and by the time the first two Amazons walked out to the wickets, the seats in the pavilion were filled to overflowing by interested spectators. The Amazons played cautiously at first, and the runs came very slowly, but, after some wickets had fallen, the telegraph suddenly jumped from 21 to 210, testifying to the terrific rapidity of the scoring (by the operator). It was not surprising that an Australian, by the name of Miss Wood, made the tallest score for the Amazons. Needless to say, bowling and fielding against such scoring took a lot out of the poor visitors and, moreover, it was rather disconcerting and discouraging to the wretched bowler, when the ball did happen to strike the wickets to catch the remark "you beast" addressed either to him or the ball, and is it any wonder that more than one catch was dropped when the would-be culprit was besought in dulcet tones to "please don't" or ordered, somewhat harshly, to "go away" Consequently when the visitors went in to try their luck at the stumps they collapsed ignominiously for a miserable score before the professional-like deliveries of Mrs. Inkes and Miss Sievwright. A remarkable feature of the match was the somewhat unusual conduct of the sole umpire. Whether it was that he was blinded by the dazzling charms of the Amazons or else overcome by bashfulness yet the fact remains that he allowed a most delightful variety of balls to the over, and the consistent kindness, almost amounting to partiality, which he showed towards the ladies in all his decisions was proof, if proof were required, of his gallant nature. I can't remember with whom victory lay—what matters who won? What does matter is that we all had a most enjoyable afternoon, thanks to the kindness of the two captains, and we hope that it will not be long till the return is played.

FALL OF A LIFT.

The Coroner's enquiry regarding the death of Jamaludin Abdulkader, a liftman in the Alexandra Mill, who was killed by the fall of a lift, was concluded yesterday. Mr. Walter Crawshaw, the Superintending Engineer of the Mill, said that he found the four steel wire ropes broken, when he examined them after the accident. The ropes were constantly examined, and a fitter had been especially engaged for the purpose. Something had gone wrong with the lift on the previous day. It was only three years since the lift had been put up." The fitter was himself able to do petty repairs, and he had instructions to report when anything went wrong.

Witness did not know what the fitter was doing that day.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received accidentally.

THE UNIVERSITY.

SIR A. HOPKINSON AS EXPERT ADVISER.

APPROVAL OF THE SENATE.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Saturday evening, and the appointment of an expert adviser on University teaching was discussed. It may be remembered that the question first arose about a year ago when the Government of India increased the grants to the Universities, Bombay receiving an additional recurring grant of Rs. 45,000, and a non-recurring grant of three lakhs. The Committee appointed by the Syndicate to submit proposals for the utilisation of the grants said in their report that " in view of the fact that in the steps now under contemplation the University is entering on a new phase in its development, the Committee is of opinion that this and similar appointments (those of University Professors) might be advantageously postponed for a year in order that the University might meanwhile have the benefit of the best possible expert advice as it enters on this new stage."

The Committee suggested that a sum of Rs. 20,000 be expended in obtaining the services of an expert adviser on University teaching who should be a man of wide experience, and should possess an intimate knowledge of higher education, the same as in British, Continental, and American, Universities.

The Government of India, in a letter to the Government of Bombay, in December, 1912, stated that His Excellency-in-Council also agreed that it was desirable to appoint an expert adviser for the University. The Syndicate, thereupon, appointed a Committee, consisting of Lord Sydenham the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, and the late Dr. F. G. Selby, to select an expert adviser in consultation with the India Office, and they were requested to report as to whether such expert should be appointed for one year or two years, and to state the terms that would be acceptabe to him.

Lord Sydenham informed the Government of Bombay, through the India Office, that Sir Arthur Hopkinson was willing to undertake the work for a period of six months on an honorarium of £1,000 and all travelling expenses.

The Syndicate accepted the Committee's recommendation, and it was placed before the Senate at its meeting on Saturday in the following resolution moved by Principal A. L. Convernton:—

" That the Senate approves of the appointment of Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., M.A., LL.D., B.C.L., vice Chancellor of the Victoria University of Manchester, as expert adviser on University teaching on the terms mentioned in the message from Lord Sydenham quoted in the telegram from the Government of India, Department of Education, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, No. 1149, dated the 25th June, 1913."

ADVISER'S QUALIFICATIONS.

In moving the resolution, Principal Covernton said that the first question that arose was who Sir Arthur Hopkinson was. He thought Sir Arthur Hopkinson would fully answer their expectations and demands. He was a graduate of the Oxford University and took his degree with honours. He was a student of law and had passed the B. C. L. examination. He was appointed a fellow of Owen College at Oxford, and was a member of Parliament from 1895 to 1898. From 1900 he was Chancellor of Victoria University. It was in 1903 or 1904 that Victoria University of Manchester was re-organised. From 1900, therefore, the duty, fell upon him to re-organise and develop a college into a university. He had now resigned his post, and had, therefore, agreed to undertake the work required of him here. From his career, they would be able to form an opinion of the calibre of Sir Arthur Hopkinson. He had earned distinction as a lawyer and as a teacher. He would, therefore, come with such a knowledge as they desired. At Owen's College, there was a considerable number of Indian students, and thus Sir Arthur Hopkinson had some experience of the students of this country. He would not, therefore, be totally ignorant of the defects and limitations as well as the capacities of the students of this country. Considering all this he seemed to be exactly the man suited for their work.

The question then arose as to what would be the cost of bringing out Sir Arthur Hopkinson. The telegram from Lord Sydenham to H. E the Governor stated that he was agreeable to undertake the work for a period of six months for an honorarium of £1,000 and all travelling expenses. A telegram was sent back asking what the travelling expenses would amount to, but no answer had yet been received. He had, however, made a calculation and he thought that the total expenses including the honorarium of Rs. 15,000 would come to at least the sum at their disposal namely Rs. 20,000. The daily allowance which he asked for would amount to Rs. 2,500, and there would be some additional expenditure for miscellaneous requirements. He had therefore calculated that the total expenditure come to Rs. 21,500. He did not think that they would feel that that sum of money was too much to spend in re-organising the Bombay University.

The question of the re-organisation terms of the University had been considered by the Sydicate, who were of opinion that was a matter that they should themselves decide. The expert from England would not be quite able to settle a point like that. He, therefore, thought that the question might be decided before the arrival of the expert adviser.

Continuing, Principal Covernton said that, as at present proposed, Sir Arthur Hopkinson was to be in this country for six months. He added that if Sir Arthur Hopkinson fulfilled their expectations, there was no reason to doubt that he might be willing to continue for a second year. As regards the money required for that purpose, they hoped that the Government of India would be able to supply them with funds.

Principal Paranjpay then moved an amendment, changing the wording of the resolution. He said that the words "that the Senate approves of the appointment" were rather unhappy, and he thought it would be better if

(*Continued on page 8.*)

APPOINTMENT OF MR. HORNELL.

FULL ENQUIRY TO BE MADE.

LORD CREWE " PROFOUNDLY IMPRESSED."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The following cablegram from its London Correspondent, dated London, July 23, is published by the *Statesman*:—

" I understand that, notwithstanding the reluctance of the India Office to adopt any course which may appear to stultify their previous action, the whole of the circumstances attending Mr. Hornell's appointment as Director of Public Instruction in Bengal are to be the subject of a full enquiry. The decision to institute an investigation is the result of a great mass of public and private representations which have been made to the Secretary of State. Sir Alfred Croft has repeated his indictment of the Bengal Government charging it with breach of faith with the Educational Service, and Lord Crewe has been informed that the members of the service strongly resent the appointment, which is causing grave discontent and must inevitably affect the efficiency of the educational work. The Secretary of State has, further, been asked why he should antagonise the whole service by supporting the inequitable and unnecessary action of the local Government. It understood that Lord Crewe has been profoundly impressed by the tone and volume of the protests addressed to him."

The same correspondent wired further:—

"The *Times* to-day publishes a letter of a column in length signed 'An Anglo-Indian Professor', in which the writer declares that the appointment is open to the strongest objection as constituting a breach of public faith and a misuse of the power which it is difficult to characterise by an inoffensive term, and describes it as a pointed and comprehensive insult to a body of public servants whose professional capacity has not been questioned. The writer ridicules the Government of India's communique referring to the alleged exceptional qualifications of Mr. Hornell for the peculiar needs of Bengal, and declares that those peculiar needs apparently necessitate the appointment of an officer qualified by a total lack of experience of the present educational requirements of the province. He then cites Mr. James's record as providing a proof of the falsity of the suggestion that no qualified officer of the service in India was available for post, and quotes Mr. Kuchler's advocacy of Mr. James's claims. Finally, the writer maintains that the action of the Government will tend to create a feeling in the mind of every recruit for the educational service that he has been brought to India under false pretences, and to weaken the prestige and influence of the service by placing it under an unmerited stigma."

NAZUL LAND IN CAWNPORE.

PROPOSAL TO INCREASE RENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, July 26.

The Municipal Board of Cawapore contemplate taking an important step in the direction of making a thorough and detailed examination of all immoveable property belonging to them, or under their control, and preparing a complete record of rights. It appears that large areas of land, which the Municipal Board claim to be "Nazul" land, have for a long time been paying rent at the rate of Rs. 15 per acre. This rent was fixed about the year 1860, just after the mutiny, when the land was either leased out or sold outright with a fixed rent, large areas being leased out on the acre system. This was, perhaps, a fair rent in 1860, present market in some cases being Rs. 300 per acre. It has been estimated that, in the case of Sadar Bazar alone, 62 acres of land bring annually Rs. 934 only as the land rent while, if the whole area was leased out at the market rates, the Board would obtain a revenue of Rs. 75,000. The Municipal Board, to avoid hardship, propose to raise the rent gradually by charging one-third of the market value immediately, two-thirds after 10 years, and the full market value after 20 years. This enhancement of rent is likely to lead to some litigation, and the work of preparing a new record of rights will be most carefully executed, and the services of a Deputy Collector with previous experience in " Nazul " work will be lent by the Government for the purpose.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE BOMBAY SYSTEM TO BE FOLLOWED.

The Government of Bengal have issued a resolution detailing the main principles in connection with the proposed amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act and asking the opinion of the public on the proposed changes.

It is proposed, following the Bombay system, to have a nominated official Commissioner with an elected Chairman from among the councillors. Regarding the constitution of the Corporation it is proposed to increase the number of Commissioners from 50 to 75. At present there are 25 elected and 25 nominated Commissioners. It is proposed to have 37 elected and 38 nominated Commissioners. It is also proposed to give the Mahomedan community nine representatives. If this proposal is adopted the Mahomedan community could not, perhaps, expect to be allowed a voice in the general ward elections.

The increased representations will be distributed in the following manner:—Representatives of the wards (25 plus 12 extra members for the most populous wards) 37; Mahomedan 9; Bengal Chamber of Commerce 6; Calcutta Trades' Association 5; Port Commissioners, 2; Calcutta University 1; Marwari Association 2; Bengal National Chamber of Commerce 1; Government nominees 12; total 75.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

MONEY FOR TEMPLE REPAIRS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of a case in which Kuppa Dulla and Co. sued Rama Sitaramdas Guru Gangadaji for Rs. 3,000.

Mr. H. P. Dastoor, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the Hon. the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., defended.

The plaintiffs are carrying on business as shroffs and money-lenders at Pydhonie. The defendant is a Mahant or head of the temple of Shri Punch Mukhi Hanoomanji at Bhuleshwar. Mahant, the defendant, borrowed moneys from the plaintiffs for the purpose of carrying out repairs and improvements to the temple properties, and on April 26, 1910, the defendant by a promissory note of that date promised to pay to the plaintiffs on demand Rs. 3,000 with interest at 2 per cent per mensem. The defendant paid to the plaintiffs in part payment of interest in the said note the sum of Rs. 400, and there was now due to the plaintiffs for principal and balance of interest on the said note the sum of Rs. 4,220.

The plaintiffs made demands on the defendants for payment of the amount, but the defendant put them off on the representation that he would pay them out of the proceeds of one of the temple properties, which was about to be sold.

The defendant in his statement denied that he borrowed any moneys from the plaintiffs for the purpose of carrying out repairs. He said that the note was not passed in respect of the sum of Rs. 3,000 advanced, and the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover anything in the suit against the temple properties. The temple was a public charitable endowment, and, if any relief was claimed against the temple or properties, the Hon. the Advocate-General should be a party to the suit. He prayed that no decree should be passed against any of the temple properties or against him as Mahant. If any decree should be passed, the plaintiffs were only entitled to a decree for Rs. 1,060 at reasonable interest.

His lordship, after recording evidence, passed a personal decree for Rs. 3,000 with costs and interest at 6 per cent. on the sum decreed.

CLAIM OF AN INVENTOR.

Hari Bhau Lupne sued Motabhai Dhanjishah Darukhanawalla for the recovery of Rs. 15,000 as damages. The hearing of this suit came before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, on Saturday.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad with Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, while the Hon. the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji Rustom and Kolah, defended.

It was stated that the plaintiff was the inventor of a machine for shelling and cleaning ground-nuts. He got the certificate of patent on January 18, 1911, entitling him to the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using, in British India the said invention. The defendant afterwards infringed the plaintiff's patent by making and selling in Bombay machines similar in device and arrangement to the invention. The plaintiff on coming to know of the acts of the defendant sent a notice to him through his attorneys calling upon him for a description of the patent. The defendant refused to comply with this request alleging that the plaintiff was not the first and true inventor. The plaintiff, therefore, prayed that the defendant and his agents and servants might be restrained by an order of injunction from making or selling any machines similar to his patent; and that he be ordered to hand over to the plaintiff all machines and apparatus that were in his possession with costs of the suit.

The defendant stated that the plaintiff was not the first and true inventor of the said machine, and he had not suffered any damage and loss of profits as alleged. He was not entitled to the relief claimed, and therefore the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The further hearing was adjourned.

CLAIM BY A JEWELLER.

The hearing of the suit filed by Bapulal Laloobhai, a firm, against Gordhandas Khatau and others, came up before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mecleod, on Saturday.

Mr. Bahadurji with Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishenker Kanja and Girdhurlal, appeared for the plaintiffs; the Hon. the Advocate-General with the Hon. Mr Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first and second defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that they carried on business in jewellery and through the defendants they sent parcels to Europe. On that account they claimed Rs. 2,406.

The first and the third defendants made a statement, in which they said that they sold the goods at the instructions of the plaintiffs, and they got 6 per cent as their commission on the sale. The sales were dropped at the plaintiffs' suggestion, and therefore they were not responsible for the loss.

At this stage the case was postponed.

END OF BORAHS' DISPUTE.

A consent-decree was granted by the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, in the suit filed by Ambalal Pranjiwandas against Gulam Hoosein Kikabhai and others.

Mr. Jardine with Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandhy and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; the first defendant appeared in person; while the second was defended by Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. Taraporewalla, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Ramer; and the third defendent was defended by Mr. Jafferbhoy with Mr. Moos, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

By consent the lessees of shop No. 12, a shop in Crawford Market, Messrs. Hoosseinali Mulla Hakimji and Bros., were made parties to the suit, and all consented to the decree. It was declared that all goods attached in the shop and two godowns were the property of the first defendant, and he validly mortgaged them to the second and third defendants; that the attachment levied by the plaintiff was not valid, and each party, therefore, should bear their costs of attachment, that the receiver should sell the goods, and the proceeds should be handed over to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, attorneys for the second defendant. The proceeds should be distributed in the following way: one-third should be given to the plaintiff; four-ninths to the second defendant; and two-ninths to the third defendant. The plaintiffs should give Rs. 1,250 to the first defendant, who should put show-cases in the shop. Messrs Husseinali Mulla Hakimji and Bros. should have possession of the shop, and the plaintiff should recover his costs and Rs. 1,250 from Messrs. Husseinali Mulla Hakimji and Bros.

CLAIM BY A BANK.

The Indian Specie Bank, Limited, sued Teberally Esufally and others for the recovery of Rs. 50,000 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and the hearing of the suit came before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod on Saturday.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad with Mr. Moos, instructed by Messrs. Dathery, Fereira and Dewan, represented the plaintiffs; Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, appeared for the seventh defendant; while Mr. R. D.N. Wadia was for the eighth defendant.

The plaint stated that the first, second, third, and fourth defendants had lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership under the name and style of Hyderali Cassumji Sons and Co. In June, 1911, the first defendant, filed their petition in insolvency, and their estate, as well as the separate estate of the fifth defendant, was vested in the sixth defendant. On October 7, 1908, the plaintiffs advanced to the firm a sum of Rs. 50,000, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and, as security, therefor, the title deeds of the property at Parbhadevi-Road, Lower Mahim, belonging to the fifth defendant were deposited with the plaintiffs by way of equitable mortgage. The said property consisted of vacant land, and, by an indenture of lease made between the fifth defendant of the one part and Abdul Cadar Abdul Hakim Subedar and the eighth defendant of the other part, the said premises were leased by the fifth defendant to the said Abdul Cadar and the eighth defendant for the term of 999 years, commencing from July 1, 1908, at the annual rent of Rs. 4,410-10 payable monthly at the rate of Rs. 367-8-10. The land is divided into several plots, which are sub-leased to several sub-lessees.

On April 5, 1909, the plaintiffs advanced another sum of Rs. 50,000 to the firm of Hyderali Cassimji Sons and Co. on a promissory note of that date, and endorsed by the firm in favour of the plaintiffs. The interest on that sum was to run at the rate of 9 per cent per annum.

The first and the second defendants filed a suit against the third and fourth defendants in the High Court for the dissolution of the partnership of Hyderali Cassimji Sons and Co., and for partnership accounts. By an order on February 17, 1910, Mr. P. R. Bomen Beharam was appointed receiver of the assets and outstandings of the partnership firm and of the properties moveable and immoveable, belonging to the individual partners of the firm, with power to the receiver to sell the properties. The said receiver, having resigned his office and also one Pragji Surji having resigned, Mavji Ludha and the third defendant were by an order made on June 16, 1910, appointed receivers in place of Pragji Surji.

The plaintiffs prayed that the eighth and ninth defendants should be ordered to pay to them the arrears of rent from May 1, 1911, till January 15, 1912; and that the defendants one to six should be ordered to pay them the sum of Rs. 60,856-2-8 and interest on Rs. 50,000 at 9 per cent. per annum from April 1, 1912, till payment, and Rs. 600 for costs.

The seventh defendant in his statement stated that he had no knowledge of the amount due to the plaintiffs under the equitable mortgage and the costs charges and expenses due and payable thereunder. He further stated that there was now due to him from defendants one to five under the terms of the indentures a sum of Rs. 19,000 for principal, and Rs. 1,985-13-4 for interest from March 27, 1911, up to August 27, 1912, until payment at the rate 7 1-2 per cent. per annum. He further submitted that in any decree that might be passed by the court, the rights and reliefs to which he was entitled should be ascertained and granted, and his costs provided for.

After the arguments of counsel, the parties came to a settlement, by which the usual preliminary mortgaged decree was passed in favour of the plaintiffs.

THE POLICE COURT.

UNRULY SAILORS.

Mr. A. W. Scott, Superintendent of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, prosecuted J. Paul, H. Taylor, J. Page, and H. Harder, all seamen employed on board the s.s. "Arcadia" belonging to the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, before Mr. A.H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of criminal trespass and the first three on a further charge of assault.

It appeared that about 9-30 a.m., on the 13th instant, the four accused went to the Sailors' Home and occupied a room reserved for officers. Mr. Scott seeing them there told them that the room was intended for officers only, and they were therefore required to leave. The men declined to leave, and the first accused defiantly told the complainant that they were going to remain; they would not be removed from the room. The complainant again insisted on their leaving the room, and the first accused thereupon struck the complainant on his right eye. A fight followed, and the second and third accused joined their comrade in attacking Mr. Scott. Mr. Scott said that in the fight accused No. 1 bit his thumb and caused it to bleed badly. Eventually the first three accused threw the complainant on to the steps of the verandah. The gate-keeper came to Mr. Scott's assistance, and he also was beaten by the accused. The defence was that the fight was a fair one, the complainant having challenged the first accused to fight him. The first accused said that the complainant struck him first, and in the fight that ensued complainant was worsted. The others denied having had anything to do with the fight.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence, and convicted all the accused. On the charge of trespass they were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each. The first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 on the charge of assault, and accused Nos. 2 and 3 were sentenced to pay a fine o Rs. 5 each for the same.

THEFT BY STARVING MAN.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before Mr G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Henry Macfarlane, a European, was charged with stealing a ram coat from one Menocher Karanjiwalla.

The accused met the complainant near the Grant Road Station and begged for something to eat. He was taken home by the complainant who gave him food. On leaving, he appropriated the coat.

The Magistrate remarked that the accused was led to commit the theft by reason of starvation, and it being his first offence, his Worship sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment.

Subsequently, the man was placed before Rao Bahadur Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, under the Vagrancy Act, for having no visible means of subsistence, and he was ordered to be sent to the Work House.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO-DAY'S AGENDA.

The final list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, at noon to-day contains the following items:—

New Members:—

New Additional Members will, under Regulation VII of the Regulations for the Nomination and Election of Members, make the oath or solemn affirmation before taking their seats.

Questions asked by the honourable members and the answers thereto.

(A list of Questions and Answers is printed separately and laid on the Council Table.)

Presentation of the budget of the Government of Bombay for the year 1913-14; and discussion thereon.

Bills:—

A Bill to amend the Prince of Wales Museum Act, 1909—First Reading.

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888—Second Reading (vide item No. 1 under Head VIII).

A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat—Second Reading (vide item No. 2 under Head VIII).

Notice of motion by the Honourable Mr. C. H. Setalvad, LL.B.:—

That the consideration of the Bill (No. XI of 1912) to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat be postponed to the next Session of the Legislative Council in the cold weather.

Motions of amendments of which notice has been given.

Discussions of matters of general public interest.

Resolution by the Honourable Mr. C. H. Setalvad:—

That the Governor in Council be requested to be pleased to appoint a Commission as prayed for by the meeting of Talukdars recently assembled at Ahmedabad with instructions to report within such time as Government may fix and further that the High Court the District Judges and First Class Sub-Judges be requested to give their views and opinions on the Bill within such time as Government may appoint and that the Bill be recommitted to the Select Committee to make their report thereon within two months after receiving the report of the Commission and the views and opinions of the High Court and Judges as aforesaid.

Resolution by the Honourable Mr Lalubhai Samaldas:—

That this Council recommends that provision be made for the medical inspection of children immediately before, or at the time of, or as soon as possible after their admission to a Government or Municipal School, at least in places where Government Medical Officers are available; and subsequently on such other occasions as the Governor in Council may direct; and that arrangements be made for attending to the health and physical condition of children educated in such schools.

Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani:—

That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the instruction in the first three English standards be introduced into the Higher Vernacular Schools.

Resolution by the Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart:—

That the Governor in Council may be pleased to carry out the suggestion contained in the recent report of the Committee on the subject of Released Prisoners' Aid Societies.

Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani:—

That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that Government be pleased to remove the express prohibition against the employment of Matriculates in the public service.

Resolution by the Honouroble Mr. Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole:—

That this Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to reconsider the question of interest charged on Tagai Loans to agriculturists and reduce the same from 6½ to 4½ per cent. per annum, especially in the case of loans granted under the Government of India Land Improvement Loans Act (Act XIX of 1883).

Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani:—

That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Modi Script be retained for all official correspondence and records.

Resolution by the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, Kt., C.I.E.:—

That the Governor in Council be requested to appoint a Committee to consider and report whether any alteration or amendment is desirable in the constitution of the electorates formed for the election of members of this Council and published in the Schedules annexed to the regulations and that the report made by the Committee be published and laid on the table of the Council.

Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas:—

That this Council recommends that the rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement of Government be so amended that it may be possible to supply the members of the Finance Committee the details of the Budget notes of the Civil Estimates at a time when they can give more time to study the various items of the draft Financial Statement and may be able to make constructive proposals for the consideration of the Finance Committee.

Elections:—

Election of the Finance Committee.

Papers to be presented to the Council:—

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 1 of 1913 (a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888).

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. XI of 1912 (a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat).

Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 17,48, dated the 8th May 1913—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Bombay Court of Wards Amendment Law, 1913.

Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1757, dated the 9th May 1913—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bombay Port Trust Amendment Law, 1913.

Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1800, dated the 12th May 1913—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bombay Land Revenue Amendment Law, 1913.

Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1832, dated the 15th May 1913—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency Viceroy and Governor-General signified there on the authentic copy of the Law further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, and the Bombay City Police Act, 1902.

Report of the Committee (on Prisoners' Aid Societies), appointed in accordance with the Resolution moved by the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel J. Jackson, M.B., I.M.S., and passed by the Legislative Council on Monday the 17th March 1913.

Report by Mr. L. Robertson regarding Gujarat Talukdars referred to in the reply to question No. 8 put by the Honourable Mr. V. J. Patel at the Legislative Council Meeting held on the 13th March 1913.

Petitions in connection with Bill No. XI of 1912 (a Bill to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat) from—

Khachar Shela Jetha and other Mulgameti Girasias-Kathis of the Dhanduka Taluka.

Sardar Mohant Gajarajgarji Ishwargarji of Bhimnath, Taluka Dhanduka.

Chudasma Jalamsangji Bhimjibhai of Gorasu, Taluka Dhanduka.

Karansinghjee Hathibhai Vaghela and ten other Talukdars of Rethal in Taluka Sanand, District Ahmedabad.

Bai Shri Dhanba Maharana Shri Bhawsingji Mansingji of Kerwada and other Talukdars.

Desai Shri Rayasinhji Keshowbhai.

Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and the Chief of Jasban.

Mr. Devisingh Raisingh, President of Waghela Association, and seven other Talukdars.

Talukdar Samantsingji Jathibhai and another.

Wanta and Barkhala land-holders in the Talukdari Villages of the Dhanduka Taluka.

Barkhala land holders of the Dhanduka Taluka.

Sardar Sursinhji Dujirajji, Thakore of Utelia.

Chudasma Gajabhai Adesang and other Talukdars of Bawaliali, Taluka Dhanduka.

Sardar Naharsingji Ishwarsingji, Thakore of Amod.

Talukdar Amra Khushal and seven other Talukdars of Ory and other Talukdars of 87 villages of Ahmedabad District.

Legal Practitioners' Association, Ahmedabad.

Barkhali aliences and of vendees, mortgagees and grantees of lands in Talukhdari Villages of Dhanduka Taluka.

Talukdar Jalamsang Ratansang of Jaska, Taluka Dhanduka, District Ahmedabad, and 76 other Talukdars to the Honourable Members of the Commitee of His Excellency the Governor in Council, appointed to consider and report on the Talukdari Bill.

Darbar Shri Surajmalji, Chief of Padi. Talukdar Sangramji Halubhai and 104 other Talukdars. Talukdar Hanubhai Haribhai and 93 other Talukdars.

Memorandum from the General Department dated the 10th May 1913 showing the results of the opening of experimental schools for the education of factory children.

Circular of Government in the Financial Department, No. 2601, dated the 5th July 1913, regarding arrangements for taking the Finance Committee into consultation at an earlier stage of the Budget Estimates.

An Accompaniment to the List of Business gives the amendment to various measures to be proposed by hon. members among them being 150 on the Talukdari Bill.

INDIANS' DEMANDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

A largely attended meeting of Indian citizens of Allahabad was held here this afternoon at the Mayo Hall under the chairmanship of the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru. Resolutions were passed praying the Government to take steps without further delay for the establishment of an Executive Council, with an Indian Member, in the United Provinces; imploring His Majesty's Government to intervene on behalf of Indians in South Africa, and to direct all provisions of the Immigrants Act not to be put into force, and to make enquiry into the whole question, further recommending that, if the Dominion Governments did not accept a reasonable settlement of the problem the Government of India should adopt an effective policy of retaliation against them.

The meeting also passed a resolution that it was convinced that the union of judicial and executive functions is incomparable with a sound and satisfactory administration of criminal justice, and urged reform without delay.

Resolutions were also passed against the rules imposing restriction on the number of admission to schools and colleges and the levying of double fees from candidates who had failed.

A number of Mahomedan gentlemen took part in the proceedings. A telegram from the Secretary of the All Indian Moslem League sympathising with the meeting was read. Among the principal speakers were Hon. Dr. Sapru, Dr. S. C. Bannerjee, Mr. C. Y. Chintanani and Mr. Iswar Saran.

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PALITANA FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The following are the subscriptions to the Palitana Flood Relief Fund from 17th July to 23rd July:—

Bai Balabai Joshi, Bombay, Rs. 5-0; Bhailal V. Vyas, Sachin, Re. 1; Shah Tribhovandas Harichand, Bombay, Rs. 10; Public Fund of Dhrangadhra through the Divan Saheb, Dhrangadhra, Rs. 2,000; Solapur Fund through Sheth Hirachand Nemchand, Rs. 200; Gondal Public Fund through Patwari Saheb, Rs. 450; Ahmednagar Merchants through Sheth Vasanji Trikamji, Rs. 322; Bajibhai Manishankar, Rajkot, Rs. 15; Dolatchand Fulchand Kirkand Jilla, Manbhang, Rs. 5; Chunilal Fulchand Doshi, Shalboni, Rs. 5; Raghuvirprasad, Malpur, Rs. 5; Bai Kasambabai wife of Tarachand Ambavidas through Himatrai Tarachand, Rajkot, Rs. 5; Mangrol Jain Shwetambar Tap Gactt Sangh through Chhotalal Premji, Rs. 100; Broach Gentlemen's Fund through Shah Mulchand Jinchand, Rs. 877: Mangrol Vagara Sangh through Sajaji Tejaji, Rs. 202-15; Valman Mahajan, through Sheth Anandji Kalyanji's Firm, Rs. 108-11; Karla Mahajan, through Sheth Anandji Kalyanji's Firm, Rs. 32-4; Bai Laxmibai, the widow of Shah Vardhaman Laxmichand, Prabhas Patan, Rs. 501-3; Dhoraji Mahajan Fund through Kamdar Lallubhai, Denshi, Rs. 300; Khambhat Sadgh through Popatbhai Amarchand, Rs. 499-15; Dinshaji Rustamji Akalai, Vansda, Rs. 8; Bhagwandas J. Mehta, Bombay, Rs. 10; Navli's Citizens' Fund through Lallubhai Chhotalal, Rs. 10-2; Shah Malji Laxmichand, Rangoon, Rs. 10; Desai Dayabhai Vasanji, Dharampur, Re. 1; Hansraj Jaini, Fagwara, Rs. 60; Barwani Jains through the Head Accountant of Barwani State, Rs. 31-10; Calcutta Public Fund through Labhchand Motichand, Rs. 3,000; Sheth Hiralal Hathisang, Nahar, Rs. 12-14; P. P. Poona, Rs. 20; H. W. Berthen Saheb, Rs. 20; Mamchandrai Jain Derudun, Rs. 15; and Limbdi Citizens' Fund through the Chief Karyabhari of Limbidi State, Rs. 400. Total, Rs. 9,253-13-0; previous total, 82,291-7-3; total, 91,545-4-3.

A charritable gentleman of Bombay has sent to the Committee one-half part of a note of Rs 10.

No distinction between the Hindus and Mohemadans is at all observed while helping them in grain, clothes, cooked food, cattle and house repairs.

A great part of this fund is to be spent in rebuilding houses collapsed in the disaster. This work of rebuilding is postponed four the present owing to the rainy season. The collapsed houses numbering about 2,000 for lakhs of rupees will be required, if we reckon the minimum rate of rebuilding a house to be Rs. 200. The sum at present collected if spent in rebuilding houses will be less than one fourth of the amount requrred.

THE UNIVERSITY.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

the sentence were changed into "that the Senate approves of the recommendation of the Syndicate of the appointment" etc. The power of appointment did not rest with the Syndicate, and, therefore, the change was desirable.

The amendment was passed.

Mr. Natarajan remarked that, although they were going to appoint an expert for a period of six months, they should not commit themselves in any statement that they would be bound to retain him for any period of service beyond his term.

The Vice-Chancellor said they had not committed themselves in any such statement.

The Vice-Chancellor, Justice Heaton, said that thanks were due to Lord Sydenham for taking the trouble to consult the best men in Great Britain and selecting Sir Arthur Hopkinson for the work.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th July.

NOTICES.

Communication with Ahwaz and Mohammerah now established. Schouschter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Ahwaz" till further notice (24-7-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena, Servia, Kozana, Elassons, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Koussouka, Krativa, Kitchsko, Vizes (Kesprulu), Bouchitron, Hotolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-5-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihua, Morelos, Sinoli, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-13).

Communications with Mexican States of Chihua for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-5-13).

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CHINESE AFFAIRS.

THE CONSPIRACY AT WUCHANG.

ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT.

Wuchang, June 30.

A serious and widespread plot to destory Li Yuan-hung and upset the present Government was discovered on Friday last. The conspirators had formed a society known amongst themselves as the Tiehhsueht' aotseit 'uan, which means "The Blood and Iron Thief Exterminating Society;" another name was Kungmint 'aotseit'uan or 'The People's Thief Exterminating Society." The thieves whom they desired to exterminate were the President and Vice-Persident of the Republic, Yuan Shih-kai and Li Yuan-hung. It is generally believed that the society was merely the old Kaichintang under a new name, that society having been suppressed in the futile effort to raise a new revolution in the spring.

It may be remembered that the Kaichintang numbered amongst its leaders several prominent men, they were discovered and a roll of membership found. Li Yuan-hung disbanded the rebellious soldiers and compassionately destroyed the roll. His clemency having failed in its purpose, this time sterner measures have been adopted, and of the seventy conspirators arrested, not fewer than forty-two have been executed, the others being still in prison awaiting examination.

The plotters consisted for the most part of retired officers and disbanded soldiers who had combined with the local tufei or blacklegs.

Associated with them was a secret society of girl students who had been abroad and were friends of the male conspirators. These Amazons formed themselves into a company of assassins and called themselves the Anshatang or Secret Assassination Society.

The headquarters of the Tehhsiet'uan were the offices of the "Minkuoerhpao" (Republican Daily News) and amongst the things found in their possession were a number of badges, a list of members and printed proclamations ready to be posted as soon as the plot had succeeded. They had no fewer than twenty-seven meeting places, some of which have yet to be searched for further evidence.

The conspirators seem to have been almost confined to the two classes of disbanded soldiers and local blacklegs, the student class which took a prominent part in the Revolution two years ago having kept aloof from this conspiracy. They seem to have had abundance of money and endeavoured to seduce the troops, but in this they were unsuccessful.

The present soldiers consist almost entirely of young fellows about twenty years of age, whose parents and relatives are countryfolk. The result of previous revolutions and attempted revolutions has discouraged them from taking part in further plots. They say that when the plot succeeds as it did against the Manchus, the leaders get lucrative posts under the government but the rank and file get nothing, whilst if unsuccessful they pay for their temerity with their lives.

Outside the ranks of the conspirators public sympathy is entirely with the Government and there is an almost unanimous desire to see Yuan Shih-kai re-elected President with ample power and Li Yuan-hung re-elected Vice-President.

We heard to-day that a Hankow regiment has fled and dispersed to a man, apparently fearing that further investigations may involve them.

SEARCH IN THE CONCESSIONS.

There has been some criticism against the Government for searching and arresting conspirators in the Concessions and a party of fifteen detectives who were searching Senator Hsu's house in the French Concession were arrested by the French police, later in the day all except three, Colonel Haung and two subordinates, were released.

Whilst these men were undoubtedly acting "ultra vires," one can hardly blame the Wuchang Government for taking such steps to stamp out rebellion. To have obtained permission first from the municipal authorities would have been to give warning to the conspirators and enable them to escape with all incriminating evidence. It may be remembered that the original plot against the Manchu Government was first discovered by the explosion of bombs in a house in the Russian Concession.

The trouble in Kingsi seems to have ended the troublesome Tutuh having gone to Japan in preference to accepting a post offered to him in Tibet by Yuan Shih-kai. Li Yuan-hung in spite of his sincere protests, is practically governor of Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi. He declined the post as recorded in your columns, but was requested by the various Tutuhs of the provinces to accept it and although there is another acting Tutuh in Hunan, Li is really at the head of affairs and is consulted on matters of urgency.

The prospect of the crops is good, the rains have been heavy and for the time of the year the weather cool.

EMEUTES IN SHANSI.

Peking, June 27.

The French Legation has received a telegram from the Bishop at Taiyuanfu, Shansi, stating that Father Bernat, a Spaniard, has been murdered at Kiachow, Shansi, and adding that some 3,000 people are in a state of rebellion while only 200 soldiers are in that vicinity. It is understood that the Government is taking active measures to restore order at the request of the French Minister, who is taking up the matter; as all Roman Chatolics come under the French Legation, excepting the Germans and Italians the latter having the option of Italian protection.

MUTINY AT SHAOHSINGFU.

The soldiers here have mutinied. The mutiny has taken a peculiar form. In addition to the refusal to obey their officers they have rushed to the pawnshops with old bedding and old clothes and any other article that they could beg, borrow or steal and demanded ten times its value from the pawnshops. The pawnshops have had to accede to the demands of the mutineers. The soldiers affirm that for three months they have received no pay hence the outbreak.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN WUCHANG.

Wuchang correspondent says that eighteen men were publicly executed on the 26th ultimo. They were dressed in civilian clothes. The cause of their execution was not stated, but it was probably in connection with the recent attempts upon General Li's life.

Seven or eight executions took place yesterday and more arrests have been made. Two of those executed on June 26 were military officials.

It is reported that at the offices of a Chinese newspaper published in the French Concession at Hankow, papers, proclamation and other documents have been discovered, revealing a carefully planned revolutionary movement.

A large number of executions took place yesterday. Many arrests have been made and there were three more executions today. The city was disturbed last night, when several fires occurred. These are, however, possibly unconnected with the trouble. Gunboat searchlights were playing on the city.

No details are yet known, but there is evidence of a wide-spread plot discovered in the nick of the time. It is alleged that the Kuomintang are involved, and Chi Yuling's name is freely mentioned in connexion with the trouble, but there is no evidence of his presence in Wuchang.

NORTHERN TROOPS ON HAND.

Huchang, July 2.

Tension has ended with the arrival of northern troops who relieved the city guards last night. It appears that the recently discovered conspiracy was well financed, two million dollars, it is said, having been collected for the purpose. Alleged conspirators captured within the foreign concessions at Hankow have been treated differently by the various authorities. Some have been handed over to the Chinese, while others have not been handed over, being political prisoners, but have been shipped to Shanghai. Certain sections of the Chinese press accuse General Huang Hsing of being the author of the conspiracy and assert that incriminating telegrams have been seized. Those accusations have been officially contradicted, there being no evidence whatever against General Huang.

General Li Yuan-hung reviewed 18,000 troops yesterday, part of them being northern soldiers and part Hupeh levies.—Reuter.

A Peking telegram to the "Shenpao" says that it is reported that a telegram from Vice-President Li Yuan-hung has reached Peking submitting a report of the recent discovery of a rebellious plot in Hupeh to the Central Government. In his report, General Li complains of the secret assistance rendered by a certain Power to the plotters by permitting one of her cruisers to be used as the headquarters of the rebel party, and by enabling the leaders to escape under her protection. The General asks the Government to lodge a strong protest with that Power's Minister in Peking.

TO RESTORE THE EMPEROR.

Peking, June 30.

The "Peking Daily News" publishes the following which throws an interesting light upon the intention of Sheng Yun, formerly Viceory of Kensu whose real policy has been the subject of much discussion and speculation for so many months.

The Cabinet has received a despatch from the Secretary's Office at the President's residence saying that in a letter from Prince Ahmethlingkuei is enclosed a letter from Sheng Yun at Urga which has been transmitted through the Russian Legation. The letter in question has been submitted to Yuan Shih kai for consideration. As the matter is connected with Mongolia and materially affects the Republic, the Cabinet is requested secretly to inform the Senate and the House of Representatives of the matter.

The Prince's letter to Yuan Shih-kai is as follows:—"I have received a letter from Sheng Yun transmitted through the Russian Legation and Russian Ministers. Sheng Yun's letter is enclosed. Sheng Yun's expressions are very surprising. His intention is to persuade me to join his cause. This suggestion you will certainly put aside with scorn. But the consequences of such seditious letters are very dangerous, and the best course to adopt, therefore, is to conclude the proposed Russo-Chinese Agreement as speedily as possible. Parliament is hesitating about the matter and the possible issues are almost unthinkable. The sufferings of the Mongol Banners have reached a climax, and should the proposal be rejected at a time when the Government is not sufficiently strong to handle the situation, it is to be feared that through despair Outer and Inner Mongols may rise for mutual assistance. Members of the house whose intelligence is very small are unworthy to be strongly denounced, but the Government will be responsible if a catastrophe occurs. Hoping these frank expressions will receive your Excellency's consideration. (signed) Ahmerhlingkuei.

SHENG YUN'S PROPOSALS.

The letter from Sheng Yun to the Prince is as follows:—Since the troubles of 1911 both country and home have been devastated. As every person who is not destitute of conscience and honour desires to overthrow the rebellious leader, and to devise means for the restoration (of the monarchy) what shall we hereditary slaves of Mongolia do? I, Sheng Yun, though indiscreet, have arrived at Urga, and have effected a union among the northern troops, and issued proclamations to twenty provinces to raise a righteous expedition to punish those who are rebellious to our Chink Dynasty. It has been reported that Your Excellency has received an appointment from the rebel Yuan, and that you are willing to remain in his service, but I am suspicious of the report. The minds of great men cannot be easily traced out, and it is not necessary to communicate to honest people their intention of supporting the Imperial Household, and pacifying the people. But recently it was reported that the rebel Yuan had moved into the palace to replace our young master and had cut off the faithful and loyal, and driven off the old chiefs. To be in his service is to serve the enemy, and to forget one's own country, without sense of shame. If when you are alive you are but the servant of a rebellious servant, how can you stand before your masters when you pass to the realms below the earth?

I sincerely and earnestly exhort you, if you are determined to turn over to the right side, that you will speedily let me know, and that you will inform me how to gather external assistance, how to conduct matters internally, how to gather together secretly men of honour, and how to assassinate rebellious parties. When the northern troops enter the Capital to restore the Emperor to the throne, I, Sheng Yun, will memorialize the throne to reward the meritorious, and to pardon errors committed in bygone days, for there are laws, the authority of which none can defy. Trusting, etc., (signed) Sheng Yun.

The so-called Russian Minister's letter does not appear, but Reuter's Peking correspondent learns officially that the Russian Legation recently received through the Russian post a letter addressed to Prince Ahmerhlingkuei. Such letters frequently pass through the hands of the Russian officials, sometimes to or from the Government itself. Such messages are always sealed.—*N.C. Herald*, July 5.

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BARODA COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL.

ADDRESS BY DOCTOR DHANJISHAH H. MEHTA.

Dr. Dhanjishah H. Mehta delivered the following address to the students of the Baroda College and of the two Baroda High Schools lately, under the presidentship of Principal Burrow:—

Students,

I am very glad and thankful that your worthy Principal has kindly given me an opportunity to say a few words to you. I would ask you to listen to them patiently and to bear them well in mind, for I assure you they are bound to prove of inestimable value to you in your life.

First then let me begin by impressing it upon the minds of your school-boys that your present life—school-life—is the best, the rosiest, the pleasantest portion of your career on the face of this earth. After this period of your life is over, whether you enter colleges or not, you will always look back with regret on it and you will always wish to go back to it if possible. You will often remember the opportunities of improving yourselves that you will have lost and will say to yourselves that if you could by any chance enter once more on your school-life, you would behave and act differently, but then, of course, it will be too late. If some of you are lucky enough to join colleges, and here I address your college students also, you will find that that life, though it would not be so pleasant as school life, will still be better and much more pleasant than the life that would come after, no matter what you become afterwards, a school-master or a vakil, a weaving-master or an engineer, a doctor, or an officer, a merchant or a mechanic, a common clerk or something still smaller in the social scale. Then, too, you would mourn all lost opportunities and would likewise wish to go back to your college-life if possible so as to pass it in a different way than you had done already, but your regrets will, of course, be of no avail, as you can understand.

All of you know, my boys, that the span of human life on the earth consists of 60, 80, or a hundred years at best. A very very few will go over a hundred. During this short period, your school-life is merely the foundation it were of the life to come, the college life is merely the superstructure, and over this foundation and within this superstructure you have to pass the rest of your life. The firmer, the better, the sounder the foundation, the stronger will be the superstructure and the easier and happier will be the life later on. A famous lady-novelist, Mrs. Henry Wood, who has written more than 25 books, has produced some excellent works and some of these have been sold, not by hundreds merely, not by thousands, but by lakhs. One of these is called, "Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles." It is a book which you should, one and all, read, mark, learn and inwardly digest. I shall tell you the plot in brief. A school-master, named Mr. Halliburton, married rather early in life. The result was that he begot a rather large family,—three sons and a daughter. In order to keep them in a manner befitting his position he had to work hard in foggy mirky London, and the result was that he fell a victim to consumption. While he was on his death-bed, he got a very vivid dream which he narrated to his wife Jean and his children in the following words:—

'I was on a broad broad road, an immense road, and it was crowded with people. We were all going one way stumbling and tripping along. The road was full of impediments, stones and hillocks and brambles and pools of shallow water and long grass that got entangled round our feet, nothing but difficulties and hindrances. At the end, on the horizen as far as the eye could reach—very very far away indeed—there shone a brilliant light; so brilliant, you have never seen anything like it in life, for the naked eye could not bear such light. And yet we seemed to look at it and our eyes were not dazzled! We were all pressing on to get to the light, though the distant journey seemed as if it would never end. So long as we kept our eyes fixed on the light, we could see how we walked and we passed over the rough places without fear, not without difficulty. But still we did pass them and advanced. But the moment we took our eyes from the light, then we were stopped; some fell, some wandered aside and would not try to get forward; some were torn with the brambles; some fell into the water; some stuck into the mud; in short, they could not get on in any way. And yet they knew—at least it seemed they knew—that if they would only lift their eyes to the light and keep them steadfastly on it, they were certain to be helped, and to make progress. The few who did keep their eyes on it—very few they were—bore steadily onwards. The same hindrances, the same difficulties were in their path so that at times they also felt tempted to despair—to fear they could not get on. But their fears were groundless. So long as they did not take their eyes off that light it guided them in certainty and safety over the rough places. It was a helper that could not fail and it was ready to guide every one—all those millions and millions of travellers, to guide them throughout the whole of the way till they had gained it. It seemed that the light would only shine on one step at a time, but that was sufficient, for the moment we had taken it, then the light shone upon another. And so we passed on progressing to the end, the light seeming brighter and brighter as we drew near it. After a few days more he once more called all near him and said, "I am at the journey's end, Jean, close to the light. Children, when I told you my dream I little thought it was only a type of the present reality. I think it was sent to me that I might tell it to you, for I now see its meaning. You are travelling on to that light, as I thought I was—as I have been. You will have the same stumbling blocks to walk over; none are exempt from them, trials and temptations and sorrows and drawbacks. But the light is there ever shining to guide you, for it is Heaven. Will you always look upto it? The light is God, my children. He is above you and below you and round about you everywhere. He is ready to help you at every turn and at every step. Make Him your guide; put your whole dependence on Him; implicitly trust to Him to lighten your path so that you may see to walk in it. He cannot fail. Look up to Him and you will be unerringly guided, though it may be—though it will probably be—only step by step. Never lose your trust in God and then rest assured. He will conduct you to His own bright ending."

These beautiful words of Mr. Halliburton, which you must always remember and must always try to follow with all your hearts, show you vividly, my boys, what your life is going to be like and how you are to walk in it; so what you have to bear in mind just now is to make the best use of your school life so that when you grow up you may not have much cause of regret.

How then are you to make the best use of your present life? I am going to tell you that. Bear it well in mind. You would make the best use of your present life by trying to become gentlemen. You'll ask me how you could be so. I'll tell you, not in my words, but in those of another capable writer. Here they are from my note-book:—

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GENTLEMAN.

Why, all that is gentle, to be sure. Deference to age and to women, politeness to all men, loyalty towards rulers, respect to superiors, civility to equals, gentleness to inferiors, honesty in all dealings, boldness if oppressed, bravery in adversity, meekness in prosperity, courtesy to the rich, sympathy with the poor, pity for the sick, earnestness in helping those stricken down with accidents or illness, fun with children, merriment with the young, joviality with the old, grace of bearing, an open look, no hang-dog suspicion, hope in mercy, faith in God, charity to man, constant self-watchfulness, prayerfulness without spiritual pride, a humble heart, and a loving trusting soul. Add to all these characteristics learning, accomplishment and wisdom—and you have a gentleman. But above all things, he must be sober, temperate and chaste and hate a lie as much as he hates the devil.

So, my boys, you must all try to act upon these words. Remember that is the only true way of making your lives and those of others round you happy. One other thing that I would impress upon your minds is that you must have

AN OBJECT IN LIFE.

Without that you will be working aimlessly along—working as it were in darkness. I shall read to you another passage by the same authoress from the same book regarding this; but before I do so, I must tell you the rest of the plot of the story. After Mr. Halliburton's death the poor wife had to struggle hard for her livelihood and for bringing up the children. The eldest boy, William, who had hoped to go to college during his father's life-time had to join a factory as a sweeper-boy in order to be able to help his mother with his pay. In time he rose to be a partner in the same factory. He helped his brothers at their lessons during his leisure hours. One of them became a leading barrister and was in a fair way to rise to the wool-sack (be the Lord High Chancellor) and the other rose to a bishopric. And now I will read to you the promised passage:—

"A career worked out as theirs (Halliburton's) was, insures success as a necessity." Ah, "you may think," "I am poor, I cannot hope to achieve such thing." Poor? what were they? What's that you say? "There are so many difficulties in the way!" "Quite true, there are difficulties in the way of achieving most things worth having; but they are placed there to be overcome. Like the hillocks, and stumbling blocks in that dream which came to Mr. Halliburton when he was dying, they are placed there to be subdued, not to be shunned in fear or turned away from in idleness. Whatever may be your object in life, work on for it. Be you heir to a dukedom or be your heritage that of daily toil, an object you must have; a man who has none is the most miserable being on the face of the earth. Bear manfully onwards and attain the prize. Toil may be hard but it will grow lighter as you advance; impediments may be disheartening but they are not insurmountable; privations may be painful, but you are working on to plenty; temptations to indolence to flagging, to that many-headed monster sin, may be pulling at you, but they will not stir you from your path an inch unless you choose to let them do so. Only be resolute; only regard trustingly the end and labour for it, and it will surely come. It may look in the distance so far off that the very hope of attaining it seems but a chimera. Never mind, bear hopefully on and the distance will lessen palpably with each step. No real good was ever attained to in this world without working for it. No real good as I honestly believe was ever gained unless God's blessing went with the endeavours to attain it. Make a friend of God. Do that and fight your way on doing your duty, and you will find the goal as the sons of Mr. Halliburton did.

This, then, my boys, is the real secret of success in life. Well, I would now recall to your minds some few sentences out of the second passage I read to you. I mean about the characteristics of a gentleman. In it amongst other things I made mention of deference to age, loyalty to rulers, pity for the sick, and earnestness in helping those stricken down with accidents. I will take these one by one. First then I will talk of deference to age.

DEFERENCE TO AGE.

You, boys of the present generation, who have many more opportunities of acquiring knowledge through the graciousness of our beloved Maharaja Saheb and through the benign sway of the British Government who have laid open for you the doors of the vast store-houses of western literature and western sciences, are apt to forget those words—"Deference to age". You think because you have learnt a few things which your fathers had no opportunity of learning, that you are wiser than them. But remember, my boys, there are many more things they know which you have never even dreamt of. Remember what the Poet Pope has said.

"We think our fathers fools so wise we grow,
No doubt our wiser sons will think us so."

Remember also the famous lines of Tennyson which run:—

"As we surpass our father's skill, our sons will shame our own,
A thousand things are hidden still, and not a hundred known."

So, my boys, don't you ever think you are very learned or very wise; knowledge is so vast and so deep that even if you pass every minute of your lives in acquiring it, you will never have finished all that is to learn on the face of this earth. The really learned grow more and more humble the more they know, so my boys, always bear in mind the the necessity of showing defference to age.

The next circumstance is that of

LOYALTY TO OUR RULERS.

You are all loyal, I know, to our worthy Maharaja Saheb for all the inestimable blessings he has showered upon and is still showering upon you, but your loyalty should also extend to the Rulers of India, who have made it possible for you to live a more learned, a more intelligent, a more secure and a safer life, a life full of much greater possibilities than that of your forefathers. Don't be, therefore, led away by anybody and be misguidedinto doing things unworthy of a gentleman. I do not mean to say you should not try to get your rights. By all means try for them but do so only in a loyal, right and proper way in a way befitting gentlemen. That is the only way in which you will be able to good to yourselves, your community and your country.

Lastly I'll come to the words which we have mainly to do to-day and those are:—

"Pity for the sick earnestness in helping those stricken down with accidents."

Those of you, my boys, who know your history well or have read the famous novel, called the Talisman, by Sir Walter Scott, know of the Holy Wars called the Crusades, fought between the Christians and the Saracens for the conquest of Jerusalem. You know also of the valourous knights who left their hearths and homes, their peaceful lives and pretty wives for the holy strife on the plains of Palestine. These knights fought bravely for their religion and slew many a foe, but though brave in strife, they were also gentle in their hearts, for after their battles were fought, they not only ministered to the sick and the wounded but they also administered the comforts of religion to those who were dying. Thus they combined in themselves, the soldier, the physician, and the priest. These were times, my friends, when might alone was right and the sword was mightier than the pen, yet these brave men who were the pioneers of those that came to be styled as Knights of St. John of Jerusalem after them did do these priestly and physician's duties right earnestly. You are now living in times of peace, in times when the pen is mightier than the sword. Thanks to the protecting arm of Great Britain, you have no wars to fight, no Pindaries to be afraid of, no Mianas or Kathies to do mischief to you, as they did to your grandfathers and great grand-fathers. And yet paradoxical though it may seem, you have to battle with other things as civilization is advancing forty-five or fifty years ago your forefathers lived in blissful ignorance of ginning factories and presses, cycles and motors steam-engines and trams. Now thanks to the enlightened rule of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. You have nearly half a score of factories working in full swing here and your hearts are gladdened by the toot toot of the motor, the tinkling of the cycle-bells, train and the whistle of its engine. These things are not unmixed blessings, however, for they bring in their train so many chances of accidents and mishaps, and communication being more rapid and free with other parts of the country, plague, cholera, typhoid and other infectious diseases come faster too. Your life, too, is much more troublesome and full of worry, so you don't enjoy such good rude health as your progenitors did. Hence it is that you have all of you to learn something about accidents and their ready remedies about nursing the sick and about home-hygiene if you are to be able to show pity to the sick and to make earnest endeavours to help the suffering and thus make your friends and neighbours and yourselves happy. You will easily understand that it would be only prudent to insure against sudden illness and accidents by learning those elementary truths of medical and surgical knowledge which may save lives or prevent at least some unnecessary suffering amongst your relatives and friends.

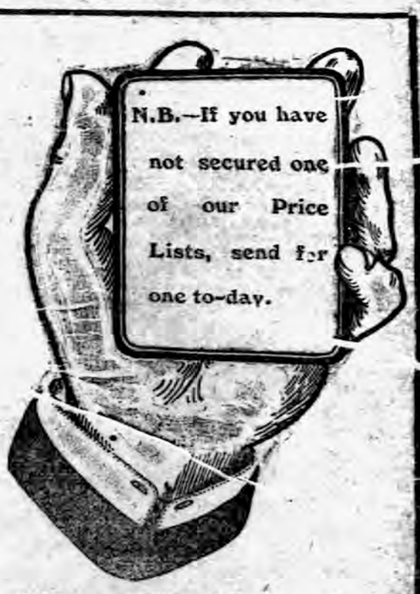
I know you are all always willing to help but as you don't know the right way of helping you often cause more harm than good. For instance when a person faints and fails, you run up to him and try to raise his head and perhaps make him sit up. Now how many of you know that it is the worst possible thing to do under the circumstances? How many of you know that instead of raising his head you ought to lower it, for fainting, is caused by less blood going to the brain than ought to be the case? If you raise him up, still less blood goes to the brain and the faint becomes deeper. I'll give you another instance. If some one has fallen into a tank, you hurriedly take him out and lay him flat on his back and try to push out water from his stomach by pressing upon it, or by inverting him. Now do you know that that is the surest way of killing him and not reviving him? A third instance now. If a person has taken opium, the first thing our people here do is to give him plenty of oil or ghee now. How many of you know that that is a wrong thing to do? The first thing to do in such a case is to make the patient vomit. If ghee or oil is given instead it would be more difficult to make him vomit than it would otherwise be the case. I could give you many such instances where though willing to help, you in your ignorance do things which cause more harm than good to the poor-sufferer. Very few of you, I am sure, know how to make an ordinary mustard plaster, to apply an ordinary hot fomentation or to prepare a common poultice. More than half of you do not know, I am sure, that through ignorance and therefore neglect of the ordinary precautions of cleanliness, all of you in the house suffer from itch or sore-eyes if only one of you has brought in the infection from outside. How many of you know that cholera is spread by germs in drinking water or in milk, that plague is due to the bite of a rat-flea and that the cold fever that you usually suffer from in this season is caused by the sting of a mosquito, and that you could escape the cholera if you boiled your water or your milk before drinking it, that you could not be attacked by plague if you guard yourself against the bites of infected fleas by running away from the house as soon as a dead rat is seen, and that you could never catch fever if you guard yourself against mosquitoes?

You will perhaps say in reply, "why should we bother our heads about a doctor's work. There are plenty of doctors and they could do all these things for you." But my boys, it is not intended to make you all doctors but only Ambulancers and Nurses. You are to be taught only such things as would be immediately useful before the arrival of the doctor. You are to be equipped with only so much knowledge as would make you helpful in urgent need. Think, my young friends, how you would feel if in your after life your dear mother, your beloved wife or your revered father suddenly met with a serious accident, no doctor was near and you ignorant and therefore unable to help him or her, won't you then blame yourself and regret that it would have been very good if you had acquired a knowledge of Ambulance and of nursing, while you had the chance? It is because I wish you to learn all this that I am before you to-day principally.

These subjects are taught in various places in India at the present day. There are about 70 centres and sub-centres where the work is actively taught to men, women and boys. His Majesty the King-Emperor is the Grand Prior of the Order of St. John and Patron of the St. John Ambulance Association, which has its head-quarters in London. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and many other members of the Royal family have passed their Ambulance and other examinations held by the Association. His Excellency the Viceroy is President of the Indian Branch. Hundreds of thousands of students of all grades, from the highest to the lowest, have passed these examinations in England and other parts of the British Dominions.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has been graciously pleased to order that instructions in these subjects be given to all who come forward in all the different 'prant' stations in the raj, that examinations be taken after a course of lectures is over and that certificates and medals be given to those who get qualified. His Highness once determined to go through the Ambulance course himself and had asked me to be ready, but owing to certain circumstances he had to give up the idea. I have been teaching the subjects to several classes during the last 12 years. About 400 have passed out during the period. Last year at Navsari, some ladies passed all the three examinations with more than 1st class marks and so were awarded medals. If you, my young friends, would come forward to learn these useful subjects, the Civil Medical Officer here shall be very happy to come over here once a week and teach you. All you will require is one book with one bandage, which means a total expenditure of about 1 rupee and two annis. You will be taught free, examined without any fees and certificates will also be given free from our State. If you want certificates from Bombay, you will have to pay 6 annas only for them. Medals also will cost you nothing in our State, for His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has been graciously pleased to order that they be given gratis to those who are qualified for them. If you want medals from Bombay, you shall have to pay for them. Of course, you can get medals only if you pass three examinations at stated intervals. Many Parsee and Hindoo boys in Bombay, even those in the Medical College have gone in for and passed these examinations. More than a hundred Parsee and Hindoo ladies have also gone through them at Bombay. About 75 have attended a class at Broach, about 20 at Navsari, about 50 at Baroda and several at Ahmedabad also. You, young fellows, could certainly do what ladies have already done before you! In order that we doctors may carry out His Highness's orders we want your help. We want you to join the classes we intend to form. All of the age of 16 and upwards may join the classes. Each course will consist of ten lectures—one lecture a week—and after that is over, you will be examined in the subject, and to those who pass, a certificate will be awarded signed by the Nek Namdar Dewan Saheb. So let those of you who are willing come forward and give your names to the principal.

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RECORD CRICKET YEARS AT THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(BY J. SYDNEY BOOT).

II.

CLIFTON.

The athletic triumphs that have fallen to Clifton College of late are many, a remark that applies equally to its scholastic distinctions. For the purposes of this article we are, of course, solely concerned with the former, and it may be mentioned that last season Clifton beat Willington at football, and more recently, won four events out of six at the Public Schools Boxing Championship at Aldershot. Again, in 1912, Clifton won with ease both its school cricket matches against Cheltenham and Rugby, and set up new records by scoring 531 in a foreign match, and 253 for a second wicket stand. The present season's captain, G. W. E. Whitehead, evidently a most promising player, also broke the record for the highest individual effort with the huge score of 259 not out. One would, therefore, be inclined to say off-hand that 1912 was Clifton's record cricket year; but we are, nevertheless, of the opinion that it was in 176 that the school put its strongest eleven into the field, and this in face of glorious memories of such famous Cliftonians, at the Tylecotes, as K. J. Key and J. H Brain. In 1876 Clifton College played ten matches, of which four were won, five drawn, and one lost. Their solitary defeat was at the hands of Clifton Club, who fielded an eleven that included Dr. E. M. Grace, W. R. Gilbert, R. E. Bush, E. J. Taylor, and Frank Townsend, four of them Gloucestershire bowlers, and county men all; and so it is abundantly evident that the school team was regarded as very formidable opponents.

The drawn matches were against Knowle Park (practically a Gloucestershire County team), a strong Oxford eleven, Chelenham College, Liverpool, and the Old Cliftonians. The last-named were a particularly strong combination, five county men appearing in their ranks, and so it says much for the school attack that they dismissed their doughty opponents for 108 in the first innings—a feat that was due in no small measure to the bowling of H. L. Spence, who took eight wickets for 39 runs, six of them clean bowled. The school's victories included King's School Sherborne (in which match Clifton scored 266 against 62 and 82, Evans dismissing five of the opposing side for 9 runs in the second innings) and a fine win over Lansdowne, a team that included the two Bushes and one of the Graces. The school scored 178, and then put Lansdowne out for 23; a small total that was accounted for by two remarkable performances on the part of the Clifton bowlers—A. H. Evans taking 5 wickets for 11 runs, and H. Spence 4 for 9.

The M.C.C. match was won by 8 wickets—a highly creditable performance, as the club had the assistance of such well-known professionals as Farrands, Rhodes, and Rylott, the last named giving the boys an exceedingly bad time of it in the first innings, when he took 8 wickets for 23 runs. For Clifton, Evans, Haynes, and Spence all bowled well, while A. D. Green contributed an invaluable 42 not out in the first innings. A special word of praise is also due to the fielding of the school team which was brilliant throughout the game, and contributed in no small measure to a really fine victory. Clifton were right at the top of their form in the next match, against Upper Tooting, when they dismissed the entire side for 24 runs—five batsmen being clean bowled by Spence, and four by Evans at a cost of only six runs. The school replied to this meagre total with 350 for nine wickets, A. D. Green playing a fine innings of 102. Green headed the record year batting averages, his figures being 59.28; H. Fowler was second with 42.2, and Evans third with 28.35; while there were also six other batsmen with double figures. H. Spence had the best bowling figures, taking 29 wickets for 8.82; A. H. Evans, a useful all-rounder, taking second place with 39 for 12.35. The success of the side was undoubtedly due to the whole-hearted keenness and enthusiasm of every man in it—an enthusiasm that led to the team always taking the field determined to play a "winning game," and also had a wonderful effect on the fielding, which earned a well deserved tribute in the columns of the *Sportsman*. Batting strength was the outstanding feature of the season, the average of the team as a whole, working out at about 280 runs per match; while the school was especially fortunate in having several batsmen who combined strong defence with forcing tactics when necessary. There were practically no boundaries at Clifton in these days, and one innings by Fowler included a seven, a six, and three fives—all run out. The bowling also was distinctly above the average; Spence was a left-hander of no mean ability, and Evans was another good trundler who made a name for himself later on in first-class cricket. In addition the school had three useful change bowlers in Haynes, Knight, and Greene. Clifton, in fact, had a fine all-round team in 1876, and so it is not surprising to find that many of its members took part in "big cricket" when their school days were over. H. Fowler, A. D. Green, and R. L. Knight played for Oxford and their counties, as did A. H. Evans, who also appeared for the Gentlemen against the Players from 1878 to 1881, while L. G. Bonham-Carter represented Hampshire, and C. Haynes Gloucestershire; ample evidence, if such be necessary, that Clifton's record year team was an exceptionally strong one.

WELLINGTON.

The best cricket year at Wellington College was 1891, when twelve matches were played, of which five were won, four drawn, and three lost. The school had a fine all-round side, in fact there was not a single member who did not, at one time or other, make a good score, and it was mainly to the general level of excellence that the season's success was due. Another reason was that in G. J. Mordaunt the school possessed a captain who was not only a fine cricketer but a wise manager of his team, while, at the same time, he was ably supported by a brilliant bat in M. D. Wood, and a safe scorer in R. H. Raphael. The fact that Mordaunt secured his Blue at Oxford in 1893 is an all-sufficient testimony of his ability, as this was an exceptionally strong year, the Dark Blue eleven including such stalwarts as L. C. H. and R. C. N. Palairet, C. B. Fry, H. D. Leveson-Gower, C. C. V. Bathurst, J. B. Wood, W. H. Brain, G. F. H. Berkeley, and T. S. E. Wilson. Even with this array of talent they lost the 'Varsity match—a veritable battle of giants—by 266 runs, for Cambridge had one of the most powerful teams they have ever placed in the field. In fact, to give a mere list of the names is to conjure up many glorious traditions of the past as the Light Blue eleven comprised F. S. Jackson (capt.), J. Douglas, P. H. Latham, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, A. J. L. Hill, E. C. Streatfield, C. M. Wells, N. Perkins, L. H. Gay, A. O. Jones, and H. R. Bromley-Davenport.

To return to the subject of the record year at Wellington, the victories then won were at the expense of the Hampshire Hogs by a small margin of 13 runs; the Old Carthusians by 24; a runaway victory over Charterhouse by 266 and an even more decisive win against Haileybury by an innings and 85 runs, the scores being Wellington 266, and their opponents 61 and 120. Their one other win was against the Masters, who were beaten by 126 runs. The drawn games were against Staff College I Zingari—a close game, Wellington scoring 204 and I Zingari 142 for 8 wickets—Cheltenham, and the Old Wellingtonians, the school having decidedly the worst of the latter match, as they only managed to put together 76 for 6 wickets against a declaration of 266 for 8 by the Old Boys. The school team was beaten by the Old Wykehamists by 94 runs; by the Free Foresters, who sent down an exceptionally hot side, by the small margin of 20; while they also sustained an honourable defeat at the hands of the M.C.C.; and this mainly owing to the deadly bowling of two professionals on a bowler's wicket. That there was plenty of batting strength at Wellington in 1891 is clearly demonstrated by the fact that no fewer than nine of the eleven had double-figure averages, although in no case were they exceptionally high. G.C. Raphael, who only appeared seven times at the wicket, averaged 30.8; R. H. Raphael, with thirteen innings, 30.38; followed by M. D. F. Wood, 29.33; D. H. Blundell, 28.7; A. F. Fellowes, 231, and G. I Mordaunt, 22.3. M. D. F. Wood and A. F. Fellowes were the the most successful bowlers, with 46 wickets for 13.6, and 34 for 16.2 respectively.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

University College School can claim to have had many really good cricket years; 1890 and 1891 were both above the average but 1908 was, perhaps, the most successful of recent years, and this mainly owing to the efforts of M. J. Susskind, the skipper of the team. Susskind played for the Public Schools in 1908, when he was top scorer with 87, and again in 1909, and also won many athletic distinctions and Cambridge later on. In 1908 University College only lost one school match, against The Leys at Cambridge; but they also had to put up with defeat at the hands of M.C.C., West Herts, and the Masters. There were three drawn matches—Hampstead, Mill Hill, and the City of London schools; but the rest of the games were won, the most creditable victories being at the expense of the Old Boys, Highgate, London Scottish, Bedford Modern and King's College School. The most consistent record year batsman was C. O. C. Reilly, who played many invaluable innings, and, although the bowling was lacking in variety, the school had two very good trundlers in Susskind and S. P. Cooling, who bore the burnt of the attack, and their efforts were splendidly backed up by keen fielding. The main reasons of the school's success during the season were the individual efforts of M. J. Susskind, whose name appeared at the head of both batting and bowling averages, and the steadiness of the rest of the side in general. The best batting figures were: M. J. Susskind, who scored 622 runs in all, including a century, 47.84: C. O. C. Reilly, 34.84 with a best effort of 86; F. A. Rogers, 23.84; and S. P. Cooling, 20.2. Bowling honours went to Susskind, with 58 wickets for 13.6, and Cooling 37 for 18.9.

DULWICH.

Dulwich College is another famous cricketing school, and many of its notable achievements go hand in hand with the fame of Jimmy Douglas, of Cambridge and Middlesex, the school captain of 1886-90. Unfortunately, however, earlier records are not available but 1907 was unquestionably the best of recent years seven matches being won, three lost, and two drawn. The victories included three of the four school matches and these, of course, are the matches that really count at any school when the subject of record cricket years is under discussion. In 1907 Dulwich beat Bedford Grammar School—keenest of rivals at Rugger as well as circuit Brighton College, and Tonbridge School, but went under to St. Paul's. The Wanderers and the M.C.C. also lowered the Dulwich colours during the season. The team, as a whole, was a splendidly balanced one as the batting, bowling, and fielding alike were all above the average. Every members of the eleven could make runs—the first eight were really sound bats—and, had the wickets been firmer and faster, several of them would have had considerably higher averages. Nelson was the best of the bowlers, and he was ably backed up by Betham, Neade, and McCormack. The fielding, however, was perhaps the outstanding feature, the whole team showing splendid dash and precision in picking up the ball. K. H. McCormack scored the only century of the season—138 not out—and topped the batting averages with 32.46 followed by C. W. Lamb, 19.14; T. T. Weddington, 18.83; and G. L. Betham, 18.73. With the ball, G. C. F. Nelson took 31 wickets for 10.42, G. L. Betham 19 for 19.21, H. R. C. Meade 19 for 19.84, and K. H. McCormack 16 for 20.75. The early promise of last year, it may be mentioned, justified hopes of a record year, but the eleven went to pieces in the school matches, and lost to Brighton and St. Paul's largely owing, however, to the fact that Dulwich were a hard wicket side, and wet conditions prevailed on both occasions. Nevertheless, of the thirteen matches played eight were won, four lost, and one drawn; the victories including well-deserved wins over strong sides sent down by the Old Wykehamists and the M.C.C. This year A.E.R. Gilligan is the cricket captain at Dulwich College.

ROSSALL.

The Rossall record year was 1910, when they had a good all-round side, which won nine games out of eleven. The outstanding features of the season were the excellent batting of A. S. Edge and the bowling of G. L. B. James, while the fact that the eleven had practically no "tail," and there was plenty of variety in attack, contributed in no small measure to the most successful cricket year this school has ever experienced. The captain, G. L. B. James, was a splendid all-round cricketer, who headed the bowling averages with 46 wickets for 15.52, and also had a batting average of 29.90. The most successful record year batsman was A. S. Edge, now at Jesus College, Cambridge, who topped the list with the fine average of 54.19, G. B. Davies being second with 31.7, and a highest score of 130. In the bowling averages A. S. Edge was close on the heels of his skipper with 32 for 15.65, and W. A. Coldwell took 16 for 15.75.

Among the best performances of their record year Rossall beat Loretto by an innings and 132 runs up the fine total of 232 for six wickets against Shrewsbury, and then dismissed their opponents for 95, and also put Haverford out for one of their smallest totals for the year, winning the match by 129 runs. The two matches lost were against Layland and Liverpool.

During the following season G. B. Davies and R. H. D. Polton put up a school record by scoring 247 runs against Birkenhead Park before they were separated—a fine achievement for a pair of schoolboy batsmen.

For the present season Rossall has a keen and capable captain in J. L. Wood.

SHREWSBURY.

The success of the cricket eleven at Shrewsbury in 1908 adds yet another to our list of record years. In F. H. Humphrys, Shrewsbury had a captain to whose personality and skill with the ball they owed much in the making of their best cricket year. In addition the eleven included two other bowlers of more than average merit, and some very useful hands with the bat. Eleven matches were played, of which four were won, six drawn (five very much in favour of the school), and one lost. The captain's name appeared, appropriately enough, at the top of the batting list with 30.43, while he was also second in bowling with 42 wickets for 12.47. C. W. Alexander also had a fine record with both bat and ball, his figures reading 26.68 and 37 wickets for 12.45; while F. H. Bowring took 28 for 12.75. Among the strongest teams played were M.C.C., Birkenhead Park, Rossall, and Mr. Bowring's Liverpool Eleven, the latter a powerful combination, against which the best collective and individual performances of the year were recorded for the school. Shrewsbury scored 342, which included two fine centuries—Alexander 115 and Humphrys 107. Liverpool were only able to put together 90 and 59, two small totals that gave the school three capital bowling averages—Humphrys, 7 wickets for 43; Alexander, 6 for 46, and H. E. Cooke, 4 for 16. This season's captain is P. H. Dempsey.

DENSTONE.

Denstone College, Staffordshire, quite recently had an unbeaten record year team. The date was 1911, when the unity of the team in general and the excellent captaincy of A. J. Wood, the Derbyshire amateur, in particular, were the chief reasons for success in a season which will go down to history at Denstone College, as far as results go, as the standard of cricket excellence. Most of the matches were won with ease, and the school claimed a victory in every game but one, which resulted in a draw. Wood, the skipper of the side and a fine all-round cricketer, had the extraordinary batting average of 74 runs per innings, and also took 45 wickets for 9 runs apiece. Bowman, the Lincolnshire amateur, averaged 46, while S. W. Knight, now captain of the eleven, had the fine batting average of 36, and in addition took 43 wickets at the very low cost of 10 runs each.

FRAMLINGHAM.

The most successful cricket season during the last forty years at Framlingham College, Suffolk, was 1903. I have excellent authority for this statement in the person of Mr. A. F. Towle, who has been hon. secretary of games for over sixteen years, and has had personal experience of twenty-two cricket seasons at Framlingham. It is not so much on account of the number of matches won or the highest averages that Mr. Towle would award the palm to this particular year, but for the performances of the team as a whole, and specially of two of its members. The start of the season was wet, and of five matches played in May three were lost, yet at the end of the year the record stood at eight wins, three draws and three losses out of a total of fourteen matches played. No less than eight of the team had double-figure batting averages, G.J. Williams being top with sixteen innings, once not out, 831 runs, average 55.4, with a brilliant highest score of 186. T. Somerville was second, four times not out in sixteen appearances, 425 runs, 100 not out highest score, with an average of 35.41. Five of the eleven had bowling averages of under 14, and in every case they accounted for over 15 wickets, so that no further proof is needed as to the all-round strength of Framlingham in the cricket field in 1903. The opposition encountered, it should be mentioned, was decidedly strong, for as Framlingham has only two school matches on its card, the majority of the games played are against various club teams in whose ranks county and 'Varsity men are often included. The two "star" men mentioned by Mr. Towle in the Framlingham record year team were G. J. Williams and T. Somerville, a redoubtable pair of first wicket batsmen. I think it is fairly safe to say that, in one particular series of four consecutive matches, their record, ably backed up by the rest of the team, has seldom been surpassed in the history of public school cricket. In the first game Williams and Somerville put on 159 against Woodbridge School before being separated. Three days later, against Ashe's Eleven, which included F. A. H. Henley, then an Oxford freshman, J. C. Mackenzie, the Suffolk County bowler, and several other good trundlers, the same two batsmen acheived a remarkable performance when they scored 295 runs ere Williams was dismissed for a finely played 186. The next match was against the Suffolk Clergy, who fielded a very good team, when the school score was a comparatively low one—214 for nine wickets. The fourth match was against the Earl of Stradbroke's team, which provided the strongest opposition of the year. The visitors scored 318 for six, and then declared, leaving the school two hours to bat. Williams and Somerville rose to the occasion in grand style, and were undefeated when stumps were drawn having scored 192 between them. In three matches out of four in eight days these two remarkable school bats ran up a total of no less than 697 runs, while the team as a whole totalled 1,030 runs for the four games for the loss of thirteen wickets.

RADLEY.

Radley College has, of course, always been a famous rowing school, and it is only of recent years that the dry-bobs have equalled the wet-bobs in point of numbers. It is, therefore, something of a surprise to find that one of the most successful cricket seasons in the history of the school was as far back as 1867, when only thirty boys played the game regularly. W. E. W. Collins was captain, and of the twelve matches played eight were won, two lost and two drawn the victories including meritorious wins over Wellington, Clifton, and Bradfield. It was almost entirely owing to their skipper that Radley achieved success in this early period of the cricket career. W. E. W. Collins was, in fact, one of the hardest hitting bats, and one of the most terrifying bowlers who have ever played for Radley College.

Coming down to more recent times, 1890 has been the most successful year at Radley when the record stood at thirteen games played, of which seven were won, two lost, and four drawn, Bradfield, the school's old rivals being easily vanquished. In E. Y. Orlebar and L. E. V. Bathurst, Radley had two exceptionally fine bowlers, the latter heading the averages with 87, while he was also the most successful bat with an average of 40. Later on Bathurst made his mark in first-class cricket, gaining his Blue at Oxford, and representing the Gentlemen against the players in 1894. The cricket captain for the present season at Radley is O. A. Reid.

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FORFIGN AFFAIRS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

been reduced under the oppressive regime of a Republican Government. The bomb outrage in the capital on the occasion of the Camoens feto may be cited as an illustration. So discouraging has been the attitude of the Republican Government towards capitalism that industries are languishing, and in one case—that of the building trade—employment is almost nil. As a result, processions of unemployed have become a familiar feature in Lisbon, and it was one of these which, headed by black banner, inscribed "Bread or work," sought to attach itself to the Camoens procession. The police, however, interfered and a bomb was thrown, the deed being attributed to a man named Valeri. Ferreira, who was slightly wounded by the explosion. This man was taken to prison and, to the general surprise of public, he was reported to have died from his injuries. The mystery as to why the only man who could have thrown light on the outrage should have succumbed to such trivial injuries has not yet been solved.

To turn to other aspects of public life, a sorry spectacle is presented in the Chamber of Deputies. Tumults are of almost daily occurrence, and the members instead of devoting their time to the interests of the nation amuse themselves by smashing their desks to pieces and creating an indescribable din with the fragments. In debate—if debate it can be called—the coarsest language is used, invectives being hurled by rival parties at each other. Even the Premier is not immune from insults. One epithet applied to him by Senhor Pedro Martino was that of "ridiculous little tyrant." The scene in the Gymnasio Theatre, where a private performance promoted by the Royalist party on behalf of the political prisoners was interfered with by Republican hooligans, is another instance of the laxity of the authorities in affording protection for all classes of citizens, irrespective of politics. During the performance a number of ruffians forced their way in with the idea of creating a disturbance. The male members of the audience turned on the invaders and succeeded in ejecting them, but so serious was the situation at one time that Senor Sargastume, Minister for the Argentine Republic, sent word to Senhor Affonso Costa, in the name of the diplomatic representatives (most of whom were present), saying that they would hold him responsible for any harm or injury that might be inflicted, and demanding the immediate presence of troops. The Premier hastened to send the troops, as demanded, and, after the streets in the neighbourhood of the theatre had been cleared, all the families present at the performance were escorted by cavalry to their homes. Before the troops arrived, however, the rabble stoned the building, breaking all the windows, besides mobbing the few policemen on duty and two or three civilian authorities who had attempted to restrain their excesses. One would scarcely believe that such things could occur in civilised Europe in the twentieth century!

Liberty of the Press in the Portuguese Republic is a fiction, as is shown by the fact that the leading newspapers, "O Dia and "A Nacao" (Royalist) "Novidades" (Independent), and "O Intransigente" (the organ of Senhor Machado Santos, the founder of the Rebublic), besides others, are the constant victims of censorship. In the case of the "Novidades" the persecution has been so vexatious that publication has been suspended, a result that must greatly have pleased Senhor Affonso Costa and his fellow Ministers, who have thus got rid of a vigorous and talented adversary in the person of Senhor Rocha Martins, the well-known and brilliant writer of the "Novidades."

THE FRENCH ARMY BILL.

On Wednesday morning the French Chamber of Deputies continued the discussion, paragraph by paragraph of Article 18 of the Army Bill, which contains all the essential principles of three years' service. The forenoon was occupied by discourses from Socialist members including M. Jaures. The speech of the latter was very brief, and as all the paragraphs had been severally voted, the whole Article was put to the vote, but the result was only declared when the House met in the afternoon, there being a majority of 124 for the Bill. So far as the the Chamber is concerned, therefore, three years' service is an accomplished fact, and it could scarcely have been otherwise, since, after recognising the necessity of increasing effectives, the Chamber had rejected all counter-projects, and nothing was left but to vote on the question of three years or leave the army at an admittedly inadequate strength. There is a remarkable diversity of opinion in the Press as to the acceptance of a Radical amendment providing for no special leave. Some newspapers, like the "Journal des Debates," declare that this amendment entirely ruins the whole patient work of the committee, and should never have been agreed to by the Government. Others, in satisfaction at seeing the triumph of the three years' principal, are content to leave the future to decide questions of leave. In order to understand how the question affects the realisation of the Government project, it must be remembered that the scheme provided for getting rid of superfluous conscripts or time-expired men by liberating them at harvest time or other periods. By introducing an amendment that there should be no partial exemptions, opponents of the Government (who made the proposal) certainly hoped it would be impossible to keep too many men and that therefore the whole class, either of recruits or of men who had served two years, would have to be released together. As M. Reinach said, however, the effect will be to keep 50,000 more men with the colours and it will be for the Government to provide for their maintenance, housing, etc., whilst also distributing subsidies to needy families whose supporting members cannot now be released exceptionally. In other words, an effective minimum will have to be fixed without an effective maximum, and all necessary measures will have to be taken to utilise the largely increased contingents with the colours. It will only remain for the Chamber to vote the required supplies, and after having unanimously voted an amendment which compels the Government to keep a much larger force under arms than was intended originally, the Chamber can scarcely disavow the logical consequence by refusing to vote funds for meeting the extra cost. The Socialists and Radicals, therefore, seem rather in danger of being hoist by their own petard, and—after having given the advocates of national defence a much larger tribute of men than was ever hoped—of being compelled to vote the extra supplies. It will remain for them to explain to their constituents and to the taxpayers the motives of their action, but nobody can blame the Government for accepting without an instant's hesitation their treacherously meant suggestion.

KRUPP PLANS FOR SALE.

A young German whose names is variously given as Rodowsky and Kamaneski presented himself on Friday night at a French police station, carrying a small leather bag and asking for shelter and food. After having been provided with a hearty meal he led himself down to sleep holding tight to his bag. When interogated yesterday through an Alsatian woman, as he knew no French, he stated that he was the son of an employee at Krupp's works, and had conceived, with two companions, the idea of stealing secret documents and selling them to foreign Powers. One of the others, he said, had already sold for £400 certain drawings, so he contrived to procure plans of a new mitrailleuse for use against aeroplanes. Without saying anything to his parents he started for Paris, whilst the two others simultaneously left for England and Belgium. He had only £2 10s. when he arrived in Paris the week before, but in answer to his letter his mother sent him £1 5s. more. The money went rapidly, and he determined next day to offer his plans to certain persons whose addresses had been given him. Meanwhile he thought of begging hospitality from some compatriots, and only went to the police station to ask the way. The story as given in the newspapers is somewhat confused, and the police decline further information, observing that considerable secrecy must be observed. On opening the bag, it was found to contain five sheets with the regular heading of Krupp's technical department. These were drawings of sections of a new gun for aeroplane destruction which had been forwarded to the Ministry of War for examination. Meanwhile the young German is kept under arrest on a charge of vagabondage. It is quite possible that his story is true, but it is necessary to wait for the confirmation of his parents. On the other hand, the tale may be a mere trick for getting money, and the documents may be forgeries on Krupp official paper. Little importance so far is attached to the incident.

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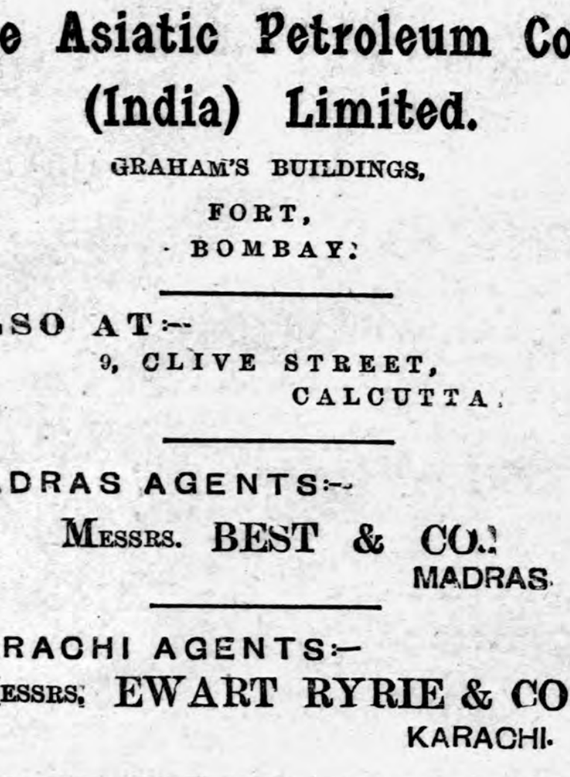
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